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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Japan Ready to Attack Jehol

But League's Act Stirs Nippon

China Will Strike Its Reds

Cuba Has Turmoil, Not Revolt

Europe Has Two New Worries

Roosevelt Thanks Mrs. Cross

JAPAN replies to the world-wide plea of the League of Nations for peaceful settlement in the Far East by preparing to show what can be done by brute force. It announces the long-threatened invasion of Jehol Province with a war machine swiftly building on the Manchurian border. Evidences of attack and resistance lead observers to anticipate the heaviest fighting. Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China, investigates possible danger to Americans in North China. Tokyo, as in former instances, plans its war moves to coincide with unfavorable action by the League—Tokyo's military party waves defiance to the head-shaking world.

¶ Yet Japan has not failed to feel the power of that radio message heard round the world. Evidences are many that thinking leaders view the Manchurian campaign with distrust, dread political or economic isolation, and feel that neither Japan nor any other modern nation can stand against the unified opinion of the nations. From Tokyo come the usual daily announcement and denial of withdrawal from the League. A large faction complains that the military has been leading Japan by the nose since September, 1931—The League has given Japanese doubters courage and strength.

¶ China foresees a home war on the Reds that will eclipse the military activities in Jehol. Nanking's Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Canton's Gen. Chen Chi-tang are ready for an immediate campaign to crush the Chinese Central Soviet Government armies in the Province of Kiangsi. Chiang claims 200,000 troops, the Cantonese 70,000, and these are augmented by 30,000 from the Nineteenth Route Army. The menace of the Communists, who have defied the Kuomintang since 1927, is rated above that of Japan—So China would put on a bigger war than the one Tokyo is trying to bring it!

¶ Cuba is in political turmoil, but not about to break into armed revolution. So finds a Monitor investigator. President Machado, ruling rigidly from seclusion, believes himself the island's best guide. Resentment against him, centering in Havana and advertised by exiles, gives rise to stories that frighten away tourists, destroy confidence and halt financial assistance. Havana more than the interior shows a blight. Cuba wants American help, tariffs lowered. But it may have to make the first move—Cuba must begin by somehow setting its self-harmed house in order.

¶ Europe has distractions which divert it from the Far East. Vice-Chancellor Winkler indicates Austria may reject the Franco-English demand for a sworn explanation of a large arms shipment from Italy, destined for Hungary. Italy's Government tells its people Italy is the victim of maneuvers inspired by France and carried out by the Little Entente. Yet troubled Europe has the example of unity just given by the League—The nations know they can get together, know they can trust each other.

¶ Chicago sees the William Wrigley Jr. Company raise the wages of its factory workers. Philip K. Wrigley puts action behind a theory. He maintains that wage increases, where possible without financial strain, will help clear the way for business recovery. Paying workers merely enough to live on, he declares, will never halt the downward trend of conditions. Paying better wages stimulates a whole community—It is the workers who, when they have it, put money in circulation.

¶ France sees state and municipal employees go on a one-hour strike as a protest against the Senate's proposed 5 per cent cut in their pay. Telephone, telegraph, mail delivery, bus and street car service are affected. Pupils play while teachers sit in idleness. Worker leaders call the strike a "first warning." Premier Daladier denounces the manifestation in advance as dangerous in a free country. The trouble grows out of the Government's attempt to balance the budget. Everybody wants it balanced—Out of other pockets than his own.

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt thanks the brave woman who quite possibly saved him from assassination. As Giuseppe Zangara, Italian immigrant bricklayer, pleads guilty to charges of wounding several in the Miami shooting, Mr. Roosevelt thanks Mrs. W. F. Cross, who seized Zangara's arm and spoiled his aim. "It is hard for me to find words to convey my appreciation," Mr. Roosevelt wires. "How much greater and sadder a tragedy was avoided by your unselfish courage and quick thinking, of course, no one can estimate"—Thus honor where honor is surely due.

Woman Tax Collector Appointed in Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

FOR the first time in Bulgarian history a woman has been made a village clerk, an official serving as treasurer, tax collector and secretary. This is not an elective office, for its incumbent is appointed by the state administration and is the most authoritative functionary in the community.

This first Bulgarian woman "secretary-tax gatherer" is Miss Bogoslova Bouyouklieva, a graduate of the law department of the state university.

Needy Indian Picks Up Trail Of Old Crafts

Primitive Food Gathering Taught Jobless Braves by Their Elders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Indians of the Pacific Northwest affected by unemployment are returning, in a certain measure, to the primitive food procuring methods of their forbears by fishing and hunting.

However, this does not mean that their needs are being met in this manner and there is extreme privation among the Indians. A certain shyness, or pride, makes them reluctant in many cases to accept aid from county sources; then the younger generation, keyed to machine-age methods, are not trained to gather roots and cure fish; and even if they were, the natural resources which sustained the early tribes are depleted; where the camas grew, towns have developed, and where salmon once were plentiful, electric power plants are using the streams.

But there are game and fish and berries and even camas to be had and the skill of the older men and women is being called into play as it has not been for many years. The regrettable thing about it is that much of the Indian's hunting and fishing is illegal according to the white man's laws and legal from the Indian's sense of justice, backed by a treaty made in 1855.

Even with the depletion of natural food sources, the Indians are able to procure supplies where the white man would fail. There are places in eastern Washington where they still gather the root of the camas, a bulb in appearance like a hyacinth bulb which they grind into flour or eat whole.

The Puget Sound Indians are master fishermen and their ancient weirs for catching salmon have never been equaled by the fishing tackle of the "Bostons." The Yakima and Cœur d'Alenes and other inland tribes are excellent huntsmen and many of them are now making some money through the sale of beaver and mink pelts.

No white berry picker has been known to keep up with the Indians and the same rule applies to clam digging. A man who was digging clams recently beside an ancient squaw reported that she could dig a bushel to his gallon, and with little apparent effort.

The Indians of this section were extremely provident and knew the most effective methods of curing and drying fruits and berries. In the communal houses, or in the single tepee, there was a platform that ran around the interior close to the ceiling where the winter stores were kept dry.

Finance Plan Put Before Senators

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Control of agricultural acreage and crops, limitation of the interest rate and encouragement of enterprises conducted by private capital so that self-liquidation would be assured are the nucleus of a 14-point program for recovery which is before the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate today, sponsored by the Brooklyn Union League Club.

The program, which was sent to the committee in response to its request that private citizens make suggestions, provides that capitalism be retained; that foreign debts be settled at once and decisively; that inflation, either by printing money or by paring the dollar, be avoided; that "a controlled inflation" is a snare and a delusion; that no bonus be paid to farmers.

Further, the program held that agricultural acreage and crops be controlled; that dumping from other countries be prevented by embargo; that private capital be encouraged to conduct self-sustaining enterprises; that inflation be made so obviously impossible as to release credit; that a licensing system for acreage and marketing be perfected to insure controlled acreage and production; that interest be cut down by direct law and by taxation upon the earnings of existing contracts; that government benevolently stimulate enterprises undertaken by private capital to the extent of granting special privileges to the end that self-liquidation be insured; that 22,000,000 farm people be brought back into the consuming market and that the budget be balanced.

FRENCH STRIKE AGAINST STATE PAY REDUCTION

Cessation of Work for an Hour Gives Warning of Further Resistance

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 20—State and municipal employees throughout France went on a one-hour strike today as a protest against any reduction in their pay.

Calm prevailed in Paris and the provinces generally, for workers remained at their posts, contenting themselves with cessation of work during brief intervals. Telephone and telegraph services were interrupted for an hour and postmen ceased deliveries for a similar period. All buses and street cars were stopped for 10 minutes. Children in all of the public schools enjoyed an extra half-hour of recreation at lunch time as the teachers remained idle.

Employees of other public services such as gas, electricity and water, joined in the protest, but the authorities assured continuance of the various services. In all Government offices and monopolies, such as tobacco and matches, work was stopped for an hour.

The strikes were described by leaders of the syndicate of civil servants as a "first warning" to the Government that functionaries do not intend to submit willingly to pay cuts amounting approximately to 5 per cent as proposed by the Senate Finance Committee.

The manifestation, however, was denounced in advance yesterday by the Prime Minister, M. Edouard Daladier, who declared in the Senate that such agitations were "sterile and particularly inadmissible and dangerous in a free country." He appealed to the nation to preserve its "poise, reason and discipline."

Warning civil employees that a strike "can only compromise their true interests and place a weapon in the hands of those who criticize them unjustly," M. Daladier declared "the Government and Parliament, representatives of the nation as a whole, do not intend to govern or deliberate under the menace of threats."

The Prime Minister also deprecated manifestations of other classes of citizens against increased taxation, which continue to be held in great numbers all over the country. There is even serious talk of a taxpayers' strike. M. Daladier attempted to point out the uselessness of these agitations and with the Minister of Finance, M. Georges Bonnet, reassured the nation that the Government would maintain order and proceed to reëstablish financial equilibrium on a basis of "not what such and such group demands but what it considers just and in the public interest."

Zangara Pleads Guilty, Gets 80 Years in Prison

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—Giuseppe Zangara today was sentenced to 80 years in prison for his attack Feb. 15 on President-Elect Roosevelt, Miss Margaret Kruise of Newark, N. J., Mr. Russell Caldwell of Coconut Grove, Fla., and Mr. William Sinott, New York policeman.

He was sentenced to 20 years on each of the four charges, which were attempts to murder, getting the maximum sentence in each case.

The four 20-year sentences meted out to Zangara are to run consecutively, giving him a total of 80 years in state's prison.

Zangara may yet be tried for murder. His pleas today did not cover the cases of Mayor Cermak of Chicago and Mrs. Joe H. Gill of Miami, who are fighting for their lives in a hospital here.

Zangara was sentenced after he pleaded guilty to the four charges and after he had reiterated to the judge his regret that his attempt on the life of President-Elect Roosevelt was unsuccessful.

Roosevelt Thanks Miami Woman Who Hit Zangara

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—President-Elect Roosevelt in a public reply yesterday to the thousands of Americans who communicated with him after his attempted assassination said: "My heart is filled with thankfulness for their expressions of solicitude for my welfare."

Mr. Roosevelt also made public a letter he is sending to Mrs. W. F. Cross, of Miami, who is credited with deflecting the pistol of the assailant, Giuseppe Zangara.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A congressional medal for the woman credited with saving the life of President-Elect Roosevelt by making the first bullet from the pistol of Giuseppe Zangara go astray has been proposed in the House.

Wisconsin Farm Pickets Dump Milk

NEW LONDON, Wis., Feb. 20 (AP)—Truckloads of milk were spilled today on Wisconsin highways as striking dairymen formed tight picket lines in their campaign for higher prices. The market blockade was concentrated around Waupaca County, and little milk reached New London.

Nine truckloads of milk, approximating 25,000 pounds, were dumped this morning near Manawa. Order was maintained by picket lines, however, and no physical violence has been reported since yesterday.

Cuban Unrest More Economic, It Is Thought, Than Political

Few Signs of True Revolutionary Import Found but Rather an Exaggeration of Governmental Intrigue Caused by Business Upset

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 20—Signs of a revolution are missing in Cuba. No unusual restlessness is indicated in this city or in the outlying towns and country. Similar reports come in from the entire island.

What is going on beneath the surface may be a different matter, for in Havana, at least, President Machado is not a popular man.

Cuba's main problem is a business one, as an 80 per cent decrease in trade during 1932, compared with 1931, and a 400 per cent decrease in living expenses show. Added to this trade upset, a ceaseless round of political intrigues has successfully blocked any concerted attempt to set the house in order.

What Cuba needs most is the chance to forget politics for economics. At the moment, the Machado Administration is also faced with an overburdensome national loan plus floating debts made up of back salaries to government employees and claims against the treasury. Could some form of temporary relief be forthcoming to enable the Government to meet its international obligations and pay its bills at home, the island would get a much needed breathing spell.

The eyes of the Cuban business men are centered upon the incoming Democratic President at Washington. There is hope and, in some quarters, belief that President-Elect Roosevelt will extend relief to one of America's potential best customers. It is known that he will be urged to lower the United States tariff barriers that trade may be restored between the two countries. The argument will be advanced that Cuba desiring to grow and market its natural commodities has no desire to compete in the automobile, radio, refrigerator or in any of the other impedimenta of the technocrats.

The request, viewing it from a Cuban angle, seems fair enough but there is an unfortunate obstacle that may stand in the way of America's favorable reaction—the political unrest that students and professors of the University of Havana, and that many professional men here have aroused because of their towering resentment of President Machado's policies.

This animosity has led to unwise propaganda causing many Americans to believe that Cuba is on the verge of a serious outbreak and has encouraged the formation of a secret clan known as the A. B. C. and a series of outbreaks and murders by that group.

America may require less political turmoil before it considers trade

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

SEVEN NATIONS SCAN HOURS CUT IN COAL MINES

Meeting at Geneva Seeks to Form Basis for General Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 20—Governmental representatives of the seven largest coal-producing countries of Europe met here today to discuss the possibility of early ratification of the 1931 convention limiting work in coal mines to 7¾ hours a day.

The question of an international agreement in the coal industry to apportion markets and fix quotas has been placed on the agenda of the world economic conference, and the problem now being discussed here has an intimate bearing on that question. If some measure of agreement can be reached regarding hours of work, this will prepare the way for an international understanding in the coal trade. Such a producers' agreement is considered here to be a possibility before the end of the present year.

Spain is the only country which has ratified the 1931 convention, but ratification has been recommended in France, Luxembourg and Yugoslavia. Under the terms of the convention, however, it can become operative only when ratified by two of the seven principal producing countries, namely Great Britain, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Poland and the Netherlands.

Shortly after the convention was drafted, the British Government took the position that it would be much better to obtain simultaneous ratification by all seven of the leading countries, instead of by the required minimum of two. Delegates from these seven countries met here in January, 1932, and agreed that simultaneous action would be desirable. Since that time, they have been investigating the consequences of applying the convention in each country, and seeking to agree on uniform interpretation of detailed provisions. It now appears probable that all seven countries, when they ratify the convention, will do so simultaneously.

Today's meeting is being held under the auspices of the International Labor Office. The convention was drafted by the International Labor Conference in its fifteenth session.

Jobless Find Home In Mexican Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A successful repatriation project has been started in the fertile Valle de las Palmas, 60 miles south of here in Baja California, which may prove to be the solution of the unemployed Mexican problem in San Diego County.

Dr. C. N. Thomas of Santa Monica is given the credit for launching the rehabilitation colony in the beautiful 12,000-acre valley with the cooperation and help of Governor Agustin Olachea of Baja California.

Although only a score of Mexican families, mostly from the Santa Monica area, have been established on free farm lands supplied by the Mexican Government, Dr. Thomas told the welfare commission here that within six months he can rehabilitate 2000 of their countrymen. The last census shows that of the 330,000 Mexican residents, the majority are unemployed and on the indigent lists of various counties.

PROTEST FILED AGAINST FIVE GAMBLING BILLS

Citizens Attack Pari-Mutuel Betting and Four Other Measures

Declaring it to be no time to encourage gambling or any form of waste with thousands of unemployed walking the streets, more than 30 representative citizens of Massachusetts addressed today a protest against five bills now before the Legislature to legalize betting at race tracks.

Asserting the predictions of revenue to be nothing but "bait" designed to encourage selling Massachusetts cheaply, the protest indicated that enacting of the bills would only add to distress by deflecting money from bettors' families to the race tracks.

Should the Commonwealth receive 3.5 per cent of the total amount wagered at race-track meetings, as provided in one of the bills, the $500,000 revenue predicted by the proponents of the measure would mean that the citizens would, according to the letter, have to wager $14,285,500.

"Should gambling of any of the above amount be legalized, when in Boston alone about 100,000 wage earners can find no work and their families are in acute distress?" This query is the crux of the letter's message to the legislators.

Indicating that it would have a deleterious effect on all sport as well as on the moral tone of the public, the communication declared such legislation would attract to the race track large numbers whose sole interest would be in gambling; would invite all the vicious evils traceable to race-track gambling and would open the door to betting on all other forms of sport and turn the newspapers into purveyors of gambling "dope."

"Nor does the bait of payment of a small percentage of profits to the State for agricultural relief or old-age assistance entitle it to any consideration," the letter said. "The good name of Massachusetts is not for sale; it is not so cheaply held."

If the State received $500,000 as forecast, the promoters would, according to figures in the letter, receive $928,500.

The protestors denied the bills were favored by any large portion of the population and called upon the people not to be misled because the measures are sponsored by a small group of "honorable, amateur sportsmen." Patrons of sport for sport's sake do not, it was added, need the incentive of gambling.

Similar legislation, calling for the legalization of pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, was sought last year and both the Senate and House concurred in giving "leave to withdraw."

Among the signers of the letter are: Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College; Mr. Walter F. Downey, headmaster of the Boston English High School; Mr. John L. Grandin, treasurer of the Grandin Coast Lumber Company; Mr. Edward V. Hickey, business counselor of the Gillette Safety Razor Company; Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of the E. T. Slattery Company; Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Michael H. Sullivan, judge of the Dorchester District Court; Mr. John F. Tinsley, vice-president of the New England Council, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College.

HOOVER APPOINTS NEWTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—President Hoover has named Mr. Walter H. Newton, his secretary since 1929, to be a United States district judge in the District of Minnesota, sending his name to the Senate despite the ban there upon all confirmations.

DRYS CALL RALLY AS HOUSE PASSES REPEAL MOTION

National Drive Planned to Resist State Attacks on Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—A call to prohibitionists of the United States to rally in behalf of the endangered Eighteenth Amendment has been issued here, almost coincident with passage by the House of the Blaine resolution, which puts repeal of the amendment up to the states.

The vote in the House today was 289 to 121, which was 15 more than the two-thirds majority needed. The Senate has already passed the repeal resolution by a vote of 63 to 23.

Sponsors of the dry rally represent 35 religious denominations and the appeal carries more than 900 signatures.

The two days of March 7 and 8 are set for a conference at the capital of the militant dry forces of the nation to launch a counter-attack at any legislative blow struck at the amendment. The conference will be followed immediately, on March 9, by the executive committee of the Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment. First reports today are that the great dry rally, on the heels of the presidential inauguration, will be of a size and importance commensurate with the crisis now believed to face the dry law.

The objective of the rally is to give the dry movement unity and guidance for the supreme test that lies ahead and safeguard dry gains achieved over the past half century. The announcement of the movement is carried in the Clip Sheet of the Methodist Board of Temperance, but it is explained that the conference is nondenominational, and that a majority of the signatories have not heretofore participated in the councils of the dry organizations. Leaders call the conference "the most important and impressive meeting of its kind in a decade."

Simultaneously Mr. Edward B. Dunford, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement denouncing the wet movement in Congress as an unqualified attempt to restore the saloon.

The "call for a conference" is written in a tone of deep sincerity. It does not minimize alleged mistakes of the drys themselves, but declares that "if confession is made of lethargy in the past, no such confession is made as to the present.

"In a thousand halls, American citizens are meeting to consider ways and means. They are listening, organizing, giving — even in these times of depression and frequently out of scanty funds, they are giving —giving with a generosity which must touch the heart of any patriot."

Captain of Rescue Ship Gets Great Boston Welcome

"Rescues are just opportunities. You just happen to be there at the right time." So answered Capt. Giles C. Stedman when asked to comment today on the part he played in directing the rescue of the crew of the sinking British tramp steamer Exeter City in a mid-Atlantic gale last month. Captain Stedman of the American Merchant Line Steamer American Merchant brought the vessel into Boston harbor today from London and was felicitated by a large delegation of officials, friends and neighbors of his home town, Quincy.

Hardly had the gang plank been lowered when the two sisters of Captain Stedman, Misses Mary and Alice of Weymouth, rushed aboard ship to greet their brother. Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, followed and extended the congratulations of the marine fraternity. He also extended officially an invitation to a special luncheon next Monday at the Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy and nearly 50 friends came aboard and congratulated the skipper.

Mayor Ross invited the captain to attend a reception to be given by the city of Quincy in honor of Captain Stedman on March 4. Captain Stedman said it was his first trip to Boston in command of a vessel and marked the realization of a boyhood ambition.

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THINGS PRESENT

Although we reserve the right to question the first sentence, the first note in Letters to the Monitor raises an issue on money which will bear some study.

Do ants sing? You will think so, after reading a short article on the Young Folks page.

The News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, formerly scheduled for Saturdays, now makes its appearance on Mondays.

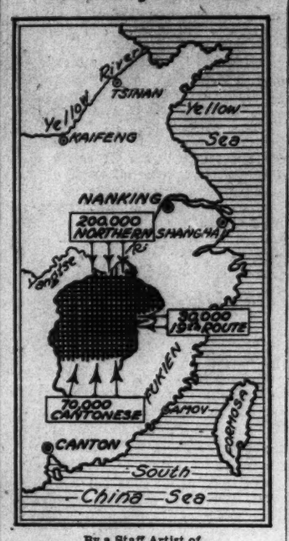
The Pathfinders feature (next-to-the-last page) briefly summarizes some of the important developments in home heating.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tuesday brings the Women's Enterprises page with the eighth article in the "Your Turn to Make a Speech" series. Look also for the "Advertising and You" feature on the Educational page.

Tomorrow brings another "Guess-O-Jig and the weekly Radio Column.

Communist Stronghold Faces Joint Attack



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON VERGE OF CAMPAIGN

Shaded Section Shows Province of Kiangsi, Where Chinese "Reds" Face Converging Attack From Three Sides.

Adult Classes Prove Success In Philippines

Roosevelt's Assemblies Instruct Farmers in Outlying Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—As the term of office of Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt in the Philippine Islands draws to a close, it is apparent that one of his outstanding contributions to the Philippines has been the founding of community assemblies, a comprehensive plan of adult education.

Within six months after the arrival of the Governor-General in Manila, he had made rapid but extensive tours throughout the islands. He stated at the outset that he was interested in the individual, in the small farmer, in the well-being of the unenlightened provincials. He wanted to get their points of view and to see how they lived.

Following up this study of provincial life, he proposed, immediately, the institution of community assemblies.

During these trips through the provinces, Governor-General Roosevelt observed the effects of political unrest and agitation.

Another important problem was a generally unsatisfactory condition in tenant farming and small independent farming due to a lack of diversification of crops, usury and virtual tenant peonage. Sanitation was a third problem.

To Call Adults Together

The plan arranged to call together adults in the more remote towns and barrios for general community meetings. Usually a local program is provided consisting of music, short speeches and the chief address, which has been prepared by the committee and is presented by their designated speaker.

An important feature of these assemblies is a direct and simple explanation of the taxation system, why taxes must be levied and what is done with the tax money. The title of one of the papers prepared on this theme is "Your Peso in Taxes and What You Get for It." Many, in fact the large majority of the masses in the provinces, have, through long years, looked on taxes as tribute.

Other functions of the government are explained. The plan is to give the adult population an understanding of true government as a means of obviating political disturbances and communistic uprisings caused by ignorance and superstition. A discussion of better farming methods, diversification of crops and the combating of usury are included in this phase of the work.

Addresses Translated

The addresses were written by departments and edited by the committee. Then they had to be translated into the vernacular of the various provinces. The first few papers were translated into but two or three dialects. Since then the committee has translated the lectures into 29 dialects. This shows that the importance of these assemblies is being realized even more widely than was expected.

A series of conferences was held to determine the places in which to initiate the experiment of the assemblies. It was decided to start them near Manila and gradually work out into more distant provinces as word spread and there was a demand for these meetings. The assemblies are usually held on Saturdays and the local school building is most often utilized as a meeting place. When the assemblage is too large for the building, the meeting is held in the open air.

A strict taboo is placed on any controversial discussion of sectarian or political party issues. It is a little early to tell results as translated into civic consciousness, but there seems to be an awakening to the domestic needs of the country. While the Governor-General and the committee are reaching the adult community through the assemblies, the children are getting something of the same instruction through the public school system.

CHINESE MASS ARMIES FOR WAR ON 'REDS'

North Joins South in Drive Against Central Soviet Government

PARTIES UNITED FOR COMING DRIVE

Defense of Jehol Left to North as Grave Menace Is Faced

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20—While the world's attention is being directed toward the expected campaign in Jehol, China's two foremost militarists, Nanking's Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Canton's Gen. Chen Chi-tang, are unostentatiously completing preparations for a joint anti-Communist campaign, which promises to exceed in extent and importance anything likely to occur in Jehol.

With a minimum of publicity, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has assembled the principal central China armies in Kiangsi during the last month, while the Cantonese leaders have converged upon the Soviet districts from the south and the east.

General Chiang's armies are estimated at 200,000, while the Cantonese have mobilized 70,000 along the Kiangsi borders and 30,000 of the Nineteenth Route Army are moving from Fukien.

This campaign, which is expected to begin within a week, is designed to crush the Chinese Central Soviet Government armies, which have successfully defied the Kuomintang since 1927. General Chiang admittedly considers the Communist threat greater than the Japanese, so the Jehol defenses have been left entirely to the northern leaders.

While Nanking's acting Premier, Mr. T. V. Soong, is lending his moral and financial support to Jehol, not one central or southern soldier has been sent to Jehol. The Jehol armies consist entirely of former Manchurian troops, whose personal interest is at stake.

International complications have concentrated public attention upon Jehol, but the central and southern Chinese are above all interested in the Communist campaign.

Moderates in Japan Decry Extremist Rule

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 20—The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, on behalf of the Government, announced the latter's decision to resign from the League if the Assembly adopts the recommendations of the Committee of Nineteen's report, which the Government admits is certain.

Diplomats believe, however, that Japan will not leave the disarmament conference at present and likewise will not refuse to participate in the coming world economic conference.

Resignation from the League means a complete victory for the extreme Nationalist elements, which favor the so-called "back to Asia" movement. A considerable body of opinion, however, still disapproves of the methods of the extremists, although it approves of the formation of Manchoukuo. Unquestionably the fact that the pro-military elements have been leading the whole nation since September, 1931 have aroused questions as to how long such leadership can continue.

If the world economic depression continues, Manchuria is certain to constitute a very severe drain on Japanese finances, especially if the Chinese continue guerrilla warfare plus the boycott. It is foreseen that intensification of Sino-Soviet cooperation is tightening the world ring against Japanism.

Optimists, on the other hand, believe that the military have been sobered by the responsibility they must assume for resignation from the League, and are to adopt a more conservative course, making possible consolidation of Japan's relations with Manchoukuo without further military advances and nullification of the implications contained in the League report recommendations.

Arms Ban Indorsed By League Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—An immediate embargo on all arms shipments to Latin America and to the Far East is asked in a resolution sent by the League of Nations Association to President Hoover, to President-Elect Roosevelt and to members of Congress today.

The resolution proposes that such embargo be supported by withdrawal of credit facilities to shippers of arms and that the ban be established by the United States in concert with other signatories of the Pact of Paris against any nation carrying on military operations in violation of the pact.

Congress is asked to amend the resolution now fixing the President's power to establish an embargo so as to enable him to move regardless of international action.

SOVIET REGIME RECOGNITION IS DISAPPROVED

Russian Lecturer at Harvard Speaker Before Policy Group

It fell to an unscheduled speaker and a Russian, Mr. Michael Karpovitch, a lecturer of history at Harvard University, to oppose American recognition of the Soviet Government at the Saturday meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association. He denied that there has been any substantial toning down of the "revolutionary spirit" in Russia and that the Five-Year Plan was anything more than a change in tactics.

He took issue with prevailing views that rapprochements with Russia would strengthen the power of the United States in the Far East and answered Prof. Dewitt Clinton Poole's assertion that America had never concerned itself with the domestic policies of Russia with reminders of the Hughes and Colby notes, which, he indicated, showed profound interest in the ideology of the revolution.

Particular significance was attached to the advocacy of recognition by Professor Poole, since he is credited with an important part in shaping the American policy toward Russia as chief of the division of Russian affairs in the State Department.

Prof. Bruce C. Hopper, assistant professor of government at Harvard, premising his approval of recognition on the welfare of American interests, declared formal relationships with Russia would be but an indication to the world that the great thaw had set in, "and that the glacial age in America's post-war relations is beginning to pass into history." As a means of tempering America's inhibitions on tariffs, the League of Nations and the World Court, recognition, according to him, is most important.

He based his case for recognition on the following points: that there is no sign of overthrow of the Bolshevik Government, that it would promote American convenience, removing the necessity for American diplomats to play hide-and-seek with Russian delegates and that it would correct a policy of fear, deflating the bugbear of communistic propaganda.

Declaring the trade advantages from recognition to be overestimated, he envisaged the immediate results of resumed relations as recognition of the acts of the Soviet régime from the beginning of its existence, effecting of treaties now in abeyance, additional trade agreements and the enhanced political prestige of America and Russia in the Far East.

Soviet Loosens Hold on 'Culture'

Although not reaching some production goals, the Russian Five-Year Plan has been successful in some other aims in the opinion of Mr. Maurice Hindus as expressed at the Ford Hall Forum last night. His topic was "Some Recent Observations in Russia." Along cultural lines, particularly, he said, there has been great progress. Those in authority have recently changed the cultural standard in education, literature and movies by ceasing to consider everything from a political angle.

"There is a new freedom in art, literature and music," he declared. "The era of subordinating everything to political propaganda is past. The Government has asked authors of movies to produce work that will divert, entertain and cause the people to laugh. One of the best directors in Russia is now working on a slapstick comedy."

"Russia is building a new civilization," he concluded, "with virtually no outside aid. The Government is industrializing an agricultural nation. Mistakes and accidents are frequent, but that is the only way they can learn. It is a tremendous reconstruction and progress is necessarily slow but—there is progress."

EMPLOYING IDLE ON CO-OPERATIVE BASIS PROPOSED

Boston Man's Relief Plan Involves Improvement of Old Dwellings

Methods designed to relieve the financial burden on Boston taxpayers by minimizing demands on the Welfare Department are suggested in a statement given out today by Mr. Alphonse Z. Chaskel, originator of the Chaskel plan for reconstructing old buildings through the employment of idle tradesmen on a coöperative basis.

In outlining his plan for a wide-scale application of his theory of co-operation, Mr. Chaskel cites Mayor Curley's recent pronouncement by radio in connection with the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign that there are 120,000 persons on the city welfare list. Assuming that 60,000 of these are able-bodied men, Mr. Chaskel points out that individual contributions of $5 a week from the welfare department represents a total weekly outlay of $300,000 and an annual expenditure of more than $15,000,000 on behalf of these men.

By dividing these 60,000 workers into groups of 25, such as Mr. Chaskel proposes in his original plan which provides for the reconstruction of an old dwelling by a group of 25 men in a working period of 12 five-day weeks with eight-hour days, it would require 2400 buildings to occupy this number for 12 weeks, or approximately 9600 dwellings a year.

"To make the calculations more comprehensible," says Mr. Chaskel, "let us assume a round figure of 10,000 old dwellings a year to be set aside for improvement to benefit both the idle workers and the city. The cost of remodeling each building I estimate at $30,000. The total cost of such a project would be $300,000,000 a year.

"Labor to be 'invested' by these idle workers would represent at least 50 per cent of the reconstruction costs, or $150,000,000. If money contributed to each worker by the welfare department could be used partly to purchase building materials, the investment would pay back to the city $15,000,000 a year, plus $450,000, which represents interest on the loan at the rate of 3 per cent.

"Provided the 'invested' labor, which in this case would be $150,000,000, returns 12 per cent, interest on $134,550,000, the net amount, would provide an annual income of approximately $16,000,000. This amount, distributed among 60,000 men would net about $5/a week, which would represent in substance an individual unemployment insurance."

Yale and Harvard Unite in Law and Business Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20—The first systematic graduate training which combines law and business is to be given by the Yale Law School and the Harvard School of Business Administration, according to a joint announcement by the two universities. The plan for this work, described by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, as "boldly and carefully designed," and by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, as an "important educational experiment," is believed to be the first of its kind in this country.

Beginning next fall, according to the announcement, the Yale School of Law and the Harvard Business School will give a four-year course in law and business with the purpose of training men who study law to be able to cope with business problems.

Students taking the course will spend their first year at Yale, the second year at Harvard, and their final two years at Yale again. Those who complete the course will receive the Bachelor of Laws degree from Yale.

"This joint course is a novel experiment in American education where both schools contribute, and both hope to gain by exchange of professional knowledge," the announcement said. "The interrelation of law and business has long been appreciated, but as yet no systematic training which combines the two fields has been offered. That the course involves work in two different universities adds to its interest. Business executives and lawyers have commented favorably upon the venture, and will watch attentively its developments and results.

VOTE OF HOUSE PLACES REPEAL BEFORE STATES

Majority of 68 Carries Resolution Already Passed by Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—By action of the House today the fate of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution was turned over to the separate states. A vote of 289 to 121 in the House, 15 more than the two-thirds majority needed, completed congressional action begun by the Senate when it passed repeal by 63 to 23.

Simultaneously with House action leaders of national dry organizations mobilized swiftly for the struggle ahead, determined to prevent repeal action in a sufficient number of states to keep the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution.

Since three-fourths of the states must ratify the repeal amendment, failure of 13 to act will be enough to checkmate the wet advance. But in such an event there remains the danger of actual nullification with a wet majority in Congress apparently willing to withhold all appropriations for federal enforcement activities if repeal fails.

Changes in Voting

On the ballot 180 Democrats voted for repeal while only 32 of the majority party voted against. Of the Republicans 108 were in favor and 89 in opposition. The vote shows that 12 Democrats who voted "No" on Dec. 5, switched their vote this time, and that 14 Republican drys less voted today. The one Farmer-Labor vote was in the affirmative.

Though galleries were packed to capacity, and the atmosphere tense, the vote was taken in a hush when every representative's "yes" or "no" was heard irrevocably putting him on record.

There were only 11 active members of the House absent when the vote was taken. With eight vacancies the active membership of the House is 427. Six were paired on the vote, 11 were absent, leaving 410 who voted.

Of members who voted dry on Dec. 5, 15 switched and voted wet today, the balance of the increase in the wet vote was due to the larger number of members on the floor.

With only 40 minutes provided for debate for the repeal resolution, 20 minutes on a side, it was taken up by the House at 12:20 today.

Rainey Opens Debate

After a futile attempt by Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D) of Texas to forestall action by a motion of no quorum, Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, opened debate with the announcement that he would support the resolution. He said he believed in giving the people a chance to vote on this proposal.

Representative John E. Nelson (R.) of Maine, then forecast that "no man living today will see prohibition repealed unless there is a definite assurance that the saloon will not return."

Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D.) of Georgia, said, "No job is worth sacrificing your convictions for. If you were a considered dry before election you ought to continue to be a dry now."

Representative Hugh S. Guyer (R.), Kansas, said, "A vote for this is a vote for the return of the saloon."

Representative William R. Eaton (R.) of Colorado, asked for unanimous consent to insert in the record an amendment providing against the return of the saloon. Mr. Rainey objected.

Representative Blanton cried to his dry colleagues, "Hold that line!" and delivered an ultimatum to the wets to keep out.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York said, "The lines of prohibition are broken. Now is the time to break through."

Chicago Club Gets Hoover Greeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 — After 25 years of service in maintaining a down-town nonsectarian religious service on Sunday evenings at Orchestra Hall, where prominent speakers from all over the world have been heard, the Chicago Sunday Evening Club yesterday celebrated the silver anniversary of its founding.

Greetings came to the club from President Hoover and many other prominent persons who have been interested in its work. The President said:

"Please express my hearty greetings to the Chicago Sunday Evening Club at the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. I do pray that it may be deeply blessed in its purpose to maintain a service of Christian inspiration and fellowship in the business center of Chicago, and to promote the moral and religious welfare of the city."

Mr. Clifford W. Barnes has been president of the club since it was founded.

MAINE TO CONSIDER GRANGE TAX MEASURES

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 20 (AP)—Accompanied by the signatures of more than 25,000 voters, two bills, originated by the Maine Grange and designed to bring additional revenue into the state treasury by taxing intangible property and the gross revenue of electric power companies, will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow. The intangible property tax would be 2½ mills on every dollar in excess of $4000.

With presentation of the two Grange bills the Legislature will have before it eight taxation measures. The others are a sales tax measure and five different bills affecting chain stores.

PORTLAND BOY WINS AWARD AT HARVARD

Award of 43 scholarships and fellowships totaling $10,200 to students in Harvard University, was announced this morning at University Hall. The list includes one award to an undergraduate in Harvard College and 42 awards to students in the graduate schools.

The undergraduate scholarship is given by the Harvard Club of Maine and was awarded to Henry F. H. Sims of Portland, Maine, a member of the freshman class. Ten of the scholarship recipients come from New York State, six from Massachusetts, and two each from Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey and Oregon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston League of Women Voters: Supper meeting, address, "Economy in Relation to School Functioning," by Mr. J. C. Broadhead, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Presentation of four one-act plays, benefit, House of Seven Gables, Willson Hall, Salem, 8:15.

Boston Social Club: Annual banquet, Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, 6:30.

Temple Israel Brotherhood: Lecture, "Life In and Under the South Seas," by Mr. Arthur Pillsbury, naturalist, Temple Israel Meeting House, Longwood Avenue and Riverway, 8.

Chamberlayne School: Dramatic recital, "The Swan," by Miss Ive Roberts, Leland Powers dean, benefit Emergency Relief Campaign, Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, 8:30.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Charitable Irish Society: Meeting, address on Celtic music by Mr. Benedict Fitzgerald, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Winthrop School Association: Colonial party, "The Shipman," 14 Carver Street, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Fair Lusitania," by Mr. Lawton Mackall, auspices Society of Portuguese Culture, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Round table, illustrated lecture, "Scenic America," by Mr. Henry Warren Poor, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Another Language." 8:20.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband." 8:20.
Peabody Playhouse—"Miss Lulu Bett," 8:20.
Copley—"The Geisha." 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Illustrated Books, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Harvard University Canadian Club: Meeting, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 4:30.

Women's City Club: Emergency Relief Exhibit, 40 Beacon Street, through Thursday.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibit, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 28.

Damon Hall Junior College: Institute on World Affairs, lecture, by Mr. Julius Gilbert White, school hall, Newton, 11:15.

Women's Republican Club: Illustrated lecture, "Florida and the Seminoles," by Mrs. Mabel F. Knight, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Boston Browning Society: Meeting, address, "The Permanent and the Universal Element in Browning's Philosophy," by the Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollester, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Eastern Dog Club Show, Mechanics Building, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Feb. 22.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Forty-Seven Club of Harvard and Radcliffe: Reception to author and company of "The Queen's Husband," Agassiz House, Cambridge, 4 to 6.

Back Bay Association, Inc.: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Chromatic Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; French drawings of the eighteenth century and of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Hollar; sixteenth century French engravings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy St. and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Japanese prints from the Duel collection; etchings by old and modern masters; also drawings and paintings by students of Dr. D. W. Ross and H. Zimmerman, through March 9; Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art; also reproduction of German manuscript, illuminations.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Paintings by artists of the 80's and 90's. Through Feb. 25.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Marie Danforth Page. Through Feb. 25.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Feb. 24.

Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Miniatures and book-binding craftwork by J. C. Allan Carr, Margaret Danforth and Mrs. Augustus P. Loring Jr. Through Feb. 27.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Feb. 27.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—"Group of Five" painters. Through month of February.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—"American Printmakers Society's Sixth Annual."

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Paintings by the Hudson River School. Through month of February.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Oil paintings by Harry Leith Ross. Also contemporary Japanese color prints. Through Feb. 25.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Mezzotints of various periods. Through month of February.

Foster Brothers Gallery, 4 Park Square—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth Annual Exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March 4.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth at Stuart Street—Paintings by Abraham Manievitch. Through Feb. 25.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships and the sea, by Frank Vining Smith. Also water colors by Henry Holt Jr. Through Feb. 25.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mount Vernon Street—Oil paintings by Frederick Wilder. Through month of February.

Literary Shop, 102A Myrtle Street—Water colors by Jacque Messia. Through March 4.

Hotel Brunswick, Egyptian Room—Chinese, Japanese, and Korean art, ancient and modern, from the collection of Yamanaka Co. Through Feb. 25.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with some light rain this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday fair and colder; moderate to fresh south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Maine: Rain on coast and snow or rain in interior; slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, possibly preceded by snow or rain; slightly warmer in southeast portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy, possibly preceded by light snow or rain tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; colder, probably with snow, in north portion.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably preceded by rain in east portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, possibly preceded by rain tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong south winds this afternoon, shifting to west tonight over central and north portions, and strong southwest shifting to west this afternoon and tonight over extreme south portion, with rain over central and north portions tonight; partly cloudy Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains Monday night or Tuesday, again Friday or Saturday; warmer over south portion early part of week, colder Tuesday night or Wednesday, warmer over south portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	48	48	Montreal ...	32	32
Bismarck	22	28	Nantucket ...	42	42
Boston	38	40	New Orleans.	58	86
Buffalo	36	48	New York ...	46	46
Calgary	10	34	Norfolk, Va.	50	52
Charleston .	66	66	North Platte.	20	42
Chicago	32	42	Philadelphia.	50	50
Cincinnati ...	36	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	34	62
Denver	26	32	Pittsburgh...	40	52
Eastport, Me.	34	36	Portland, Me.	36	36
Hatteras	58	64	Raleigh	54	60
Jacksonville.	72	76	St. Louis ...	36	52
7 p.m. Feb.19	72	...	St. Paul	22	36
Helena, Mont.	34	34	Salt Lake City	28	30
Huron, S. D..	18	38	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville.	64	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	14	30
Kansas City.	30	48	Seattle	46	46
Key West ...	76	82	Tampa	68	84
Los Angeles .	50	68	Washington .	42	50
Memphis	40	56	Wichita, Kan.	28	50
Miami, Fla...	74	80	Williston, N.D.	10	28

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 20.
B—Maximum Feb. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:53 p. m., Tuesday 8:13 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:53 p. m.

MRS. ROOSEVELT VISITS SONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned in her roadster yesterday after spending the week-end in Groton, Mass., with her sons, Franklin Jr. and John, where they attend school.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:10 Local dance music.
5:20 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 NBC, Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Swetch with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Local dance music.
10:00 Wagner Memorial Concert by New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.
11:00 Reports; sports; news.
11:30 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Studio soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Isabelle Sanchez, piano recital.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Studio soloist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Phil Dewey, "Fireside Songs."
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Socony land Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum: William D. Mitchell, Attorney General of the United States.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Popular vocal program.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trombone."
6:25 Gold Medal Band.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 Muscanto String Trio.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Stage Star Salute.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:15 "Royal German Band."
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue: soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS; William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra, soloists.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:35 p. m.—Recordings; stocks.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings; pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30 p. m.—Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; vocal soloists.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 20—Net sales of Caterpillar Tractor Company during January totaled $604,533, which, according to the company, resulted in a net loss of $145,027.

TONIGHT AT 10 P. M.
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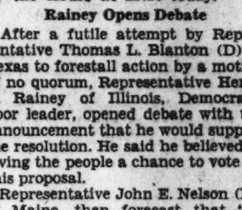
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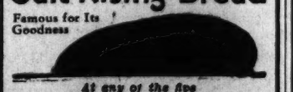
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HIGHER WAGES URGED TO SPEED TRADE REVIVAL

Wrigley Company Head Says Buying Power Must Be Increased

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mr. Philip K. Wrigley says he believes a return to prosperous conditions in this country can be quickened by the payment of larger salaries to workers.

Mr. Wrigley, who is president of the William Wrigley Jr. Company, and owner of the Chicago baseball club of the National League, expressed the belief in discussing his recent announcement that employees of his Chicago firm, as well as in the Wrigley Canadian subsidiary, are to receive more money. He qualified it by saying the increased pay rolls should be confined to such companies as are able to grant raises in pay without imposing strain on their financial status.

"If improvement is to be felt in a host of lines" Mr. Wrigley said, "the workers must have more than enough to cover the bare necessities of life. They are the great consumers of products. If we pay simply enough for them to live on we cannot halt the downward trend in general business conditions.

"It is the workers who put money into circulation, but unfortunately they are the first to feel it when a price cutting panic hits any industry. In some cases wages are slashed when there is no pressing, immediate need for it, and that should not be. I believe there are enough concerns, even in times such as these, which might be able to increase their workers' pay and continue to operate at a profit. We are going to try it."

"Nearly every employed person is taking care of some unemployed relative, and if the income of many of these workers is increased, the need for public charity might be diminished considerably."

That there has been a widespread interest in Mr. Wrigley's announcement was indicated, he said, by the receipt of hundreds of letters of inquiry. Complete details of his salary increase plan have not been publicly announced, but company executives are working on them, with instructions to put them into effect as quickly as possible.

"We feel," said Mr. Wrigley, "that any company which can make a fair profit should not bear down on labor."

The company's Chicago plant recently added to its force and some of its departments are operating 24 hours a day.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

An exhibition as enjoyable as it is instructive may be seen at the Boston Art Club. The pictures have been chosen from those made by American artists who flourished in the eighties and nineties. The span of four or five decades seems a large one in these quickly changing times, and yet, though we may be inclined at first glance to murmur, "How times have changed," looking more closely at the pictures, we conclude that artists in general paint pretty much the same today. Fashions change more quickly than styles, fads come quickly and pass, but sensibilities in general are fairly uniform, they change gradually.

Two outstanding characteristics hold in these pictures of the nineties: One is the prevalence of the academic tradition, in which subjects are painted in the full round with regard for light and shadow, in other words, the chiaroscuro technique; the other, the popularity of Impressionism developed by the British Turner and the French Monet. Both manners, Americans had acquired by study abroad in different studios. Messrs. Childe Hassam, J. J. Enneking, J. Francis Murphy and J. Alden Weir were among those who painted natively in the Impressionistic mode with grace, freedom and delicacy. Many of our popular painters in Boston today paint no more freely nor with greater emancipation of palette. Some of these American painters had the qualities which contribute toward a sound, native school of art. We can look back at them in perspective now, and we find, happily, that they "wear very well."

Those likely to date are the ones who remain academic, and who paint with an eye to popular fashions in dress and popular attitudes in sentimentality. Although it is hinted here and there among critics today that a return to Victorian sentimentality is due very soon, we still feel the pompadoured ladies with pursed lips rather artificial. Realism in contemporary art has spoiled us for this effete idealism. Probably its lack of depth and naturalism impedes a note of authenticity. Shallowness shows all too quickly in the arts.

Despite what our colleagues may say, this exhibition strikes us as singularly lively and on a pretty high plane. A Winslow Homer or two would have completed the show properly. D. A.

Music

Week-End Concerts

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its sixty-fifth concert at the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. The artists were the Burgin String Quartet (Messrs. Burgin, Gundersen, Lefranc and Bedetti) and Mr. J. M. Sanromá, pianist. The program consisted of Hindemith's String Quartet No. 4; Turina's Quartet, "Oracion del Torero"; Prokofieff's Sonata, op. 56, for two violins, and Brahms's Piano Quintet. The Hindemith item was played for the first time in Boston, the Prokofieff for the first time in America.

Hindemith's Fourth Quartet is a characteristic opus, sternly linear and learned. Unfortunately, its musical ideas are insignificant and on a first hearing its five sections seemed badly assorted. It is possible that closer acquaintance might bring out virtues of form that were not apparent yesterday; but the first impression did not fire us with a desire to cultivate such acquaintance. Prokofieff's Sonata was undertaken, we assume, with the aim of exploiting the possibilities of this unusual combination of instruments. The opening Andante Cantabile proved that the composer is capable of legato as well as percussive writing, but the total result did not strike us as breaking any new paths. Turina's little quartet in one movement is pretty in a conventional Spanish way. But all these works, even the pretentious Hindemith, looked pretty small in comparison with Brahms's mighty Piano Quintet, with its profusion of melodic material, its rhythmic subtlety and vitality, its superb workmanship and its profound emotional values. The performances were of high quality throughout the afternoon.

On Saturday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Mme. Avis Charbonnel, pianist, played this unusual selection of works: Sonata, George F. Boyle; Thème varié, op. 16, no. 3, Paderewski; "Druids," Marion Bauer; "After Midnight," Rudolph Ganz; "Fantasía bética," de Falla. Mme. Charbonnel revealed an excellent technical equipment and considerable musicality, which might better have been devoted to more significant music. Her laudable aim, presumably, was to leave the beaten paths, and in particular to give representation to American composers. Unfortunately, she failed to choose works of sufficient musical substance to make up a satisfactory program. Mr. Boyle's Sonata is a competent exercise in the Schumann style. Miss Bauer's "Druids" is charming but slight. Mr. Gans's sketch is clever and amusing, and would have been very effective if it had followed something of weight. Which leaves only Paderewski and de Falla. L. A. S.

B. & M. PLAYS HOST TO LARGE SNOW PARTY

A record crowd of 2150 winter sport enthusiasts made the trip to North Woodstock, N. H., on the Boston & Maine's "Snow Train" yesterday, which was run in five sections. Of this number, 100 came from Worcester and a part of nearly 100 from Providence, R. I.

The trains made fast time on the 145-mile dash northward to North Woodstock, where ideal conditions for every kind of winter sport, prevailed. Trucks, pungs and other snow conveyances took many of the excursionists up through Franconia Notch to the Flume, and to the Old Man of the Mountain.

ADMIRAL J. B. AZNAR

MADRID, Feb. 20 (AP)—Admiral Juan Bautista Aznar, who was the last Premier of Spain under the monarchy, passed on here yesterday.

Admiral Aznar was Premier when on April 14, 1931, King Alfonso abdicated and a republic was proclaimed. The abdication of the King followed within a few hours the resignation of the Aznar Government. The Admiral saw war service in the Philippines and in Cuba and also commanded a part of the fleet in the Melilla campaign. He was a prisoner of war at the Naval Hospital in Norfolk, Va., in 1898. At that time he was lieutenant commander of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, which was sunk in July of that year with three other Spanish ships at Santiago, Cuba.

MAJ.-GEN W. H. JOHNSTON

NICE, France, Feb. 20 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. William H. Johnston, retired, who passed on here yesterday, was chief of staff of the American army of occupation in Germany following the World War. General Johnston was commander of the 91st Division during the war.

Cuban Unrest More Economic, It Is Thought, Than Political

(Continued from Page 1)

agreements. And further, there is the harmful influence that repeated charges against the Cuban President are bringing to bear upon Cuban exiles anxious to see their nation recovered and happy. Nearly every conceivable thing has been charged against the man until Cuba has become a place decidedly unsafe for travelers. The large falling off of tourists is one proof. President Machado for example, has been, and is, accused of:

1. Establishing a dictatorship and planning to name his successor in office.
2. Causing assassinations and political exile.
3. Substituting military tribunals for civil courts.
4. Suppressing freedom of speech, freedom of the press and preventing public criticism of his administration.

The President once upon a time answered these charges and declared that he would rule Cuba in whatever manner his opponents compelled him to govern it, in other words by force or coöperation. He found that if he attempted to defend his Administration that whatever he said brought forth fresh denunciations. Today he has little to say about political opposition and has remained more and more inside the presidential palace or upon the broad acres of his hacienda near Havana.

Knows He's Marked Man

Some people say he fears to be seen in public. His friends say otherwise, and his military record would seem to substantiate their claim. President Machado believes that he is better qualified than his many opponents to guide the Cuban ship of state during the next two years. He is willing that the world should pass judgment upon him when he has finished the job.

Even if a small amount of the hoped-for, world-wide economic recovery comes to Cuba and puts its people to work, the President is certain that the bitter criticism of the last two years will vanish. Perhaps he is right, but during the last two years there has been a revolution followed by wholesale murders.

President Machado is marked for assassination by the A. B. C. secret organization. He knows this, but he thinks that he can weather all political, economic and terroristic storms spreading across the island. Besides he believes that Cuba is some distance from a financial collapse.

He further believes that conditions will improve and that the troublesome international and internal debts will be paid. The settlement of these obligations he considers a matter of honor. Talk with the man and it is easy to gather his supreme confidence. Not even the reports circulated outside the island that Cuba is starving daunt him. Nor the fact that something of that sort is admitted in a recent article printed by the Cuban Tourist National Commission and entitled "Cuba's Back to the Wall."

Has He Skipped a Chapter?

It may be that he has not read the story that in Cuba today wealthy families are reduced to poverty, middle-class families to penury and the working classes to literal starvation. The assertion is a wide one, although in Havana much of it is true for many of the beautiful houses in the fashionable residential sections are closed, hundreds of houses belonging to the middle class are offered for rent as families of 10, and sometimes more, members double up and economize on expenses and finally a large portion of the laboring class have taken to begging.

Outside of Havana, however, and in the farming sections such misery is not general Cuba, during the last two years, has turned to a diversification of crops, especially crops that provide food, and while the variety may not be considerable, usually there is enough food to live on.

Wages Not as Low as Reported

In many villages and back-country farms are well-nourished families and cattle as well-conditioned as can be found in the United States. It is wise to recall, when considering a tropical or semitropical country, that beans, bananas and corn will not allow anyone to go hungry, much less starve. To these products Cuba has added potatoes. It may be that the starving idea is only a form of subtle propaganda to interest a generous American public, or it may be that the idea took root in the information that on certain sugar plantations laborers are offered the small sum of 15 cents a day.

Wages are not high, that is true enough, but 45 cents is nearer the average, although on one plantation employing some 5000 men the daily wages are $1.25. This is accounted for by the shipment of sugar to the company's sugar mills to be used in the making of candy. There is no doubt that in the United States a 45-cent daily remuneration would be placing a man upon a starvation level if he had to earn his living as a laborer. And there is no doubt that such wages have had a bad effect on other lines of business in Cuba.

The inability to make sales is reflected in the 80 per cent decrease in trade already referred to. Everywhere on the island there is the call for increased sugar prices, lower American tariffs, that Cubans shall be contented.

Sugar today costs about 1.76 cents a pound to produce, has a 2-cent tax added to the cost when it enters the American market, and sells for less than 1 cent. No wonder wages are small and Cuba wants a readjustment.

But sugar is not the only cause for the business slump. The tourist trade has shown a falling off of some 25 per cent compared with last season. Havana hotels have not done what they anticipated. Restaurants all over the city have been hard hit. Store windows and counters are filled with articles marked down to tempting prices.

Soft Pedaling War Talk

Because of this business recession, Havana has had time to become a political hotbed for sensational and questionable propaganda.

Much of the news going out to the States, President Machado has attempted to temper, for he has appreciated that foreign capital cannot be attracted to Cuban agriculture and Cuban cattle raising unless it is assured a better measure of protection that might be expected after listening to revolutionary talk. Much of Cuba's wealth is potential, and no one realizes this better than the Cuban President.

Recently there has been considerable talk about American intervention. If America comes in, it will have to take over the Government.

The President could hardly favor such a step when he believes that Cuba's problems can be settled in its own back yard, and especially since to help settle these problems he has offered to the opposition a chance to return, set up a coalition government with him remaining at the head until 1935 when he would not seek reëlection.

His opponents have refused to believe that he is sincere and do not believe they would be safe on Cuban territory. They can hardly be justly criticized.

Cuba True to Form

Cuban politics are no different in many ways than the political maneuverings of other Latin-American republics. Generally the opposition wants what the Government is unwilling to give up. In Cuba, President Machado is declared to have been illegally elected in 1928. On the other hand, he labels his opponents as illegal representatives of a national policy for Cuba's welfare. But he has a strong group opposing him, whatever he calls them. Listed are former President Juan Mario Menocal, living in Florida; Col. Carlos Mendieta, of the Union Nacionalista Party; Señor Cosme De Latorriente, living in Havana, and Señor Miguel Mariano Gomez, former Mayor of Havana, now in New York.

The weakness of this group is its inability to agree upon one leader for the Cuban people to rally round. Many persons declare that President Machado is better fitted than his political opponents to pull the island from its economic and financial slough. They figure that the experience of the last seven years would stand him in good stead.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Quinnie V. Heck, Royal Oak, Mich.
Mrs. Ruth Makefield Ring, Bayard, N. M.
Miss May E. Johnson, Roxbury, Mass.
Mabel Griffin, London, Eng.
Mrs. Florence H. Russell, Boston, Mass.
Robert B. Graham, Belmont, Mass.
Bill Thurston, Cambridge, Mass.
Everett Greenleaf, Belmont, Mass.
Robert Horne, Arlington, Mass.
Parker Harrison, Arlington, Mass.
Andrew Tallini, Arlington, Mass.
Edith H. Church, Ithaca, N. Y.
Robert V. Pitch, Ravenswood, Ind.
Robert E. Bemis Jr., Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Sylvia G. Schmidt, Lakewood, Ohio.
Phebe Anne Glass, Wilmington, Del.
Elaine Bonsfield Bevens, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Georgia M. Butzbach, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
Mabel E. Smith, Long Beach, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah A. Webster, Royal Oak, Mich.

SUNDAY

Neal Manley, Portland, Maine.
George D. Zirker, Lakewood, Ohio.
Eleanor Camburn, Burlington, Vt.
Lila Barbour, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Ethel S. Blake, Springfield, Mass.
Betsy Blake, Springfield, Mass.
Curtis L. Blake, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Theodore Stewart, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Theodore Stewart, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Mrs. George R. Elliott, Calgary, Alta., Can.
George R. Elliott, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Chinese 'Dragon' Aids Relief Fund

Chinese restaurant owners and importers yesterday contributed their share to the big Chinese parade by appeasing the hunger of the ferocious looking, but apparently herbivorous dragon, at the same time swelling the funds of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign.

The merchants strung heads of lettuce from upper stories of their homes and offices and as the dragon and his escort went by, the garish creature went after the lettuce. An explanation of its vegetarian inclinations may be found in the fact that inside the lettuces, contributions to the relief fund had been placed. It's an old Chinese custom, so they say. Carnations and candy were also sold at the conclusion of the parade—all this work, despite the fact that the Chinese have not one representative on the city's welfare lists.

Meanwhile, reports from the campaign headquarters state that the metals and machinery, the banking, and the professional divisions of the drive have almost achieved their various quotas. Others are also reported as nearing their marks. With an increase of about $54,000 over Saturday's total, and within approximately $30,000 of the halfway mark the total now stands at $2,471,651.

MISS GLENN NAMED ON LECTURE BOARD

Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., of Boston, who had reserved the lecture year ending June 30, 1933, for the study and practice of Christian Science, has been elected by The Christian Science Board of Directors to serve as a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, effective April 1.

Miss Glenn will assist so far as possible in caring for the lecture schedule of Mr. William Wallace Porter of New York City during the months of April and May, Mr. Porter having been elected Committee on Publication for the State of New York. The churches which had engaged Mr. Porter's services will be advised directly either by him or by Miss Glenn of arrangements for their lectures.

Chinese Official In Boston Takes Up Consulate Plan

Dr. Frank W. Chinglun Lee, special envoy to the United States and supreme-chief adviser to the Chinese Legation at Washington, arrived in Boston yesterday. His 14 speaking engagements of the day were all in the interest of promoting Chinese-American friendship.

The diplomat is also interviewing friends of China in Boston in order that he may be able to make recommendations regarding the establishment of a consulate in Boston. For many years, he said, the Government has considered Boston as one of the important ports. In early days, most of the trade with the United States came through Plymouth and Boston.

"The reason we have not established a consulate here," Dr. Lee declared, "is simply due to the fact that the New York consulate seemed to meet all the requirements, but since the enforcement of consular invoices, the volume of trade from Boston has necessitated some adjustments. I shall take the matter up with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other authorities interested in trade with my country."

A graduate of New York University, Dr. Lee has had a long career of diplomatic service. After serving as confidential adviser and chief secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he was made chief of the political department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Canton, China. In 1929 he was appointed Minister to Mexico and in 1930 Vice-Minister and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking.

Ireland Is Urged To Be Coöperative

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20—If Ireland is to play its rightful part in the world it must coöperate with other countries and it can do this best within the British Commonwealth of Nations, said Mr. William Wedgwood Benn, a former Labor member of the British Parliament and at one time Secretary of State for India, addressing the Connecticut Valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association at Hotel Kimball Saturday.

He counseled a willingness on the part of both Ireland and England to examine the present problem in the light of reason rather than through the perspective of history.

Pleading for complete Irish freedom, Mr. R. Eric Boden, youthful Irish orator, said the blame for Ireland's troubles lay not so much on England as on the conflicting cultures of England and Ireland. "Economics has lost contact with humanity," he declared. "The Irishman is too individual to fit into such a picture. We want to get back to the old Gaelic state."

ROAD FATALITIES SHOW DECREASE

For the first time in several weeks, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in his weekly report today was able to report a reduction in highway fatalities for the last seven-day period as compared to the corresponding week of a year ago. The eight highway fatalities for the week was three short of a year ago and brought the total for the year to date up to 163 as compared to 156 for the same date in 1932.

"If motorists would realize," Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, the registrar said, "that a human life is more valuable than a few moments of their time, highway mishaps would be radically reduced." Sixty-two operators were convicted last week for driving after drinking. Of these 13 went to jail. There were 500 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked either for drunken driving or insurance cancellations.

Bigger Garment Sales Forecast

A $9,000,000 increase in the sales of New England made, ready-to-wear, women's garments, within the geographical limits of the six states, during 1933, is foreseen as a result of a comprehensive plan of coöperation between producers, jobbers, and retailers. More employment, larger pay rolls and greater exploitation by manufacturers and distributors of their home market are promised.

Already approved by the retail merchants of Boston as evidenced by action of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the benefits are beginning to show and indications point to a substantial gain in the local demand for local made garments as soon as the stores begin replenishment of stocks.

Specific plans for extending the plan throughout New England are to be outlined at a meeting of the Wholesale Garment Association of Boston at the Hotel Touraine tonight, and the whole idea of promoting the sale of New England made garments in the New England states is to be submitted to the wholesalers for their approval.

NEW YORK CITY BILLS SOLD

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Over $20,000,000 of the $25,000,000 New York City 4¾ per cent revenue bills offered by Chase Harris Forbes Corporation and the National City Company to yield 4¼ per cent have been sold.

Norman Thomas Makes Plea For Government Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—A three-point federal and state relief plan which would subsidize consumption, inaugurate at once a public works program centering around a large-scale housing project and place factories, machinery and raw materials at the disposal of organization production units of the unemployed is urged by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, as emergency relief action gauged to the necessities of the times.

Mr. Thomas outlined his program before the forum of the Community Church here last night, and in the course of his address opposed the proposal to concentrate homeless boys in training camps as "the militarizing of youth."

In urging that consumption be subsidized, Mr. Thomas would have federal provison made for a grant of $10 weekly to the family of every unemployed man and $5 to each unemployed single man or woman. This would be supplementary to any local and state unemployment relief.

Finally, he urged emergency state and federal action "to make it possible to bring idle factories and idle men together." The effective working out of the first two proposals, he said, might make it unnecessary to go far with this third measure.

MANCHESTER TIES LINK WITH JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Industrial Manchester is forging a permanent link of friendship with a picturesque agricultural colony near Lake Tiberias, Palestine.

It is through the name of the leader of Manchester's Jewish community, Mr. Nathan Laski, that the link will be established. Known as the Kfar Nathan Laski colony, it will be financed by money raised for the Laski seventieth birthday testimonial fund.

Applications have been received from young Manchester Jews who are willing to go to the new colony as pioneers.

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Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day—WEEKLY from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day—WEEKLY from $21

SPRINGTIME IS IN THE AIR AT PINEHURST

Tomorrow you can experience the fresh clear warmth of a spring day and the glorious floral display of an awakening nature. But these are practical days and spring at Pinehurst will mean more to you than this. Pinehurst spells a renewed store of energy, sports and pleasures administered by experts, a minimum of expense for travel and hotel, all conveniently near to you overnight from New York.

8 DAYS ALL EXPENSES $97

Includes round trip railroad fare from N. Y. City, all meals, room and bath at Holly Inn and full golf privileges. $110 at Carolina Hotel. Special rates from other cities. Leave any Saturday.

For booklet or reservations at the Carolina Hotel or Holly Inn, write our Pinehurst Booking Office, Hotel St. Regis, N. Y. City, any tourist agency, or General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

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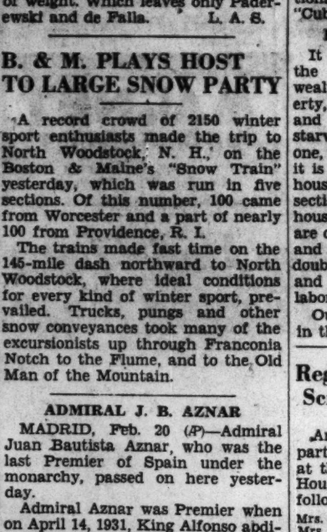

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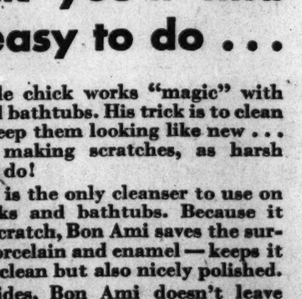

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Snowflake	WAFERS N. B. C.	1 Lb Pkg	17c
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

ELDER PLAYERS ARE WINNERS

Reach Semifinal Round in National Racquets Singles Championship Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The elder players of the game turned back the assaults of the newcomers over the week-end, in the national racquets singles championship, and when the first two rounds were completed yesterday, Clarence C. Pell, Stanley G. Mortimer and Huntington D. Sheldon filled three of the semifinal brackets, with Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., now regarded as seasoned from his squash racquets experience to fill the fourth place.

Two young Harvard University players, Malcolm Kirkbride, and J. Richards Leonard, as well as Reginald H. Fincke Jr., a recent graduate, represented the Boston style of play, while Dwight F. Davis Jr., Clarence C. Pell Jr., as well as Fincke, are the second generation of famous players of the game.

But all fell by the wayside on the first round except Leonard, who defeated Joseph Brooks, former Colgate player, and the latter fell yesterday before Mortimer. Rawlins eliminated another veteran, Stanley W. Pearson, after losing the first game, 10—15, 15—12, 15—10, 15—8, while Pell had some trouble with W. Palmer Dixon, also a former squash racquets star, to win at 15—11, 15—12, 18—16. The summary:

NATIONAL RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First round

Huntington D. Sheldon, New York, defeated R. H. Fincke Jr., New York, 15—10, 15—5, 11—15, 15—2.

J. R. Leonard, Harvard, defeated Joseph Brooks, New York, 15—13, 15—1, 15—12.

Stanley G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated Dwight F. Davis Jr., Philadelphia, 15—0, 15—4, 15—5.

Clarence C. Pell, New York, defeated Malcolm Kirkbridge, Harvard, 8—15, 15—11, 15—6, 15—11.

W. Palmer Dixon, New York, won from James F. Van Alen, Newport, by default.

Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated Clarence C. Pell Jr., New York, 15—1, 15—6, 15—8.

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., New York, defeated Dr. Louis F. Bishop Jr., New York, 15—3, 15—6, 15—7.

Second Round

Sheldon defeated Edwards, 15—4, 17—18, 15—6, 15—6.

Mortimer defeated Leonard, 15—6, 15—10, 15—12.

Pell defeated Dixon, 15—11, 15—12, 18—16.

Rawlins defeated Pearson, 10—15, 15—12, 15—10, 15—8.

NAVY HAS DOUBLE VICTORY IN TANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 20—Taking first place in every event, with the exception of the breaststroke, the United States Naval Academy swimming team defeated University of Pennsylvania in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet here Saturday, 49½ to 21½. The Navy also triumphed in the water polo game, 25 to 13. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; E. L. Jancke '33, Navy, second; G. F. Groff '35, Penn., third. Time—23.9s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; G. F. Groff '35, Penn., second; Robert Sewell Jr. '35, Penn., and N. B. Davis '33, Navy, tied for third. Time—55.6s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. D. Stevens '35, Navy; J. P. Plichta '35, Navy, second; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn., third. Time—2m. 29.9s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. W. Hyland '35, Navy; F. L. Ashworth '33, Navy, second; V. P. Satinsky '34, Penn., third. Time—5m. 32.8s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. H. Milbrath '34, Navy; J. A. Hanff Jr. '34, Penn, second; M. F. Smith '35, Penn, third. Time—1m. 52.8s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Penn; E. D. Weeks '34, Penn, second; P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy, third. Time—2m. 43.5s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Navy (J. D. Stevens '35, J. P. Plichta '35, E. L. Jancke '33, R. W. Thompson Jr. '33); Penn, second. Time—3m. 45.6s.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 16, Florida 11.
Alfred 40, Hobart 20.
Annapolis 56, Lehigh 39.
Amherst 30, Williams 27.
Augustana 41, Mines 26.
Bloomsburg T. 46, Mansfield T. 36.
Boston 46, Cortland T. 38.
C. C. N. Y. 35, Temple 24.
California 29, South California 24.
Carleton 32, Beloit 23.
Carnegie Tech 32, Georgetown 27.
Coast Guard 32, Norwich 23.
Concordia 40, Augsburg 37.
Creighton 46, Washington 22.
Dartmouth 30, Harvard 17.
De Kalb 54, Lake Forest 33.
Illinois 26, Minnesota 22.
Indiana 29, Wisconsin 28.
Iowa 36, Michigan 35.
Ithaca 47, Rochester Mechanics 29.
Johns Hopkins 33, Loyola (Balt.) 31.
Kansas 33, Iowa State 18.
Kentucky 45, Vanderbilt 28.
Lawrence 36, Cornell C. 17.
La Salle 32, Mt. St. Mary's 15.
Louisiana State 51, Tulane 37.
Lowell T. S. 41, Panzer 27.
Marshall 40, Miami 30.
Maryland 37, W. Maryland 32.
McGill 32, Western Ontario 23.
Mississippi 41, Miss. State 27.
Millsaps 39, Birmingham Southern 35.
M. I. T. 24, Tufts 21.
Monmouth 42, Ripon 21.
Nebraska 63, Kansas State 20.
Nebraska 34, South Dakota 25.
New Hampshire 36, Springfield 34.
New York 47, Fordham 34.
Northwestern 57, Chicago 23.
Northeastern 35, St. Michaels 30.
Notre Dame 36, Pennsylvania 24.
Ohio State 28, Purdue 27.
Oregon State 29, Oregon 18.
Penn State 44, W. Virginia 34.
Princeton 40, Cornell 26.
Providence 47, St. John's 38.
Rutgers 39, Lafayette 22.
South Carolina 46, Duke 23.
Stanford 41, U. C. L. A. 35.
St. Cloud T. 37, Winona T. 34.
St. Louis, 40, Missouri Mines 16.
St. Olaf 37, Luther 35.
Syracuse 37, Niagara 16.
Texas 28, Southern Methodist 27.
Union 37, Wesleyan 36.
Virginia 32, Virginia M. I. 16.
Washington 35, Wash. State 28.
Waynesburg 43, Thiel 35.
Western S. T. 43, Ball S. T. 27.
West Point 40, Colgate 36.
Worcester P. I. 44, Clark 27.

BOBSLEIGH RACES POSTPONED

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP)—The final two heats of the North American four-man bobsleigh championships, originally scheduled for yesterday, were postponed until Wednesday because a warm sun made the famous Mt. Van Hoevenberg run too dangerous for competition. The Stevens brothers of Lake Placid held the first three places after the first and second heats had been run off on Saturday. J. Hubert Stevens and his Adirondack Bobsled Club crew was leading with total elapsed time for two heats of 3m. 35.59s., Curtis Stevens and the Lake Placid Club's Bluebirds were second in 3m. 40.26s., and Raymond F. Stevens and the Lake Placid Club's Snobirds third in 3m. 40.52s.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Amherst 40, Wesleyan 37.
Annapolis 49½, Pennsylvania 21½.
Grinnell 46, Iowa State 38.
Harvard 49, Dartmouth 22.
Illinois 61, Washington 14.
Johns Hopkins 43, W. and M. 15.
Michigan 49, Chicago 26.
Minnesota 38, Iowa 37.
Nebraska 63, Kansas State 20.
New York 41, Manhattan 18.
Princeton 59, West Point 12.
Shattuck 41, Carleton 34.
Springfield 49, Williams 26.
Yale 47, Brown 24.

COLLEGE SQUASH RESULT

M. I. T. 3, Trinity 2.

Class C Favorites Continue in Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Favorites continued to come through over the week-end in the national squash tennis Class C individual championship at the City Athletic Club, with all eight of the seeded players now safely in the third round.

W. T. Hanley of Crescent Athletic Hamilton Club; S. R. Shepherd, the Squash Club, and Bernard M. Shanley, Essex Club, were the winners on Saturday, all in straight games. Ralph A. Schleicher of Montclair Athletic Club added to the list when his entry was originally omitted, scored the only surprise when Otto Barth, one of the most reliable of the City Athletic Club champion team and unbeaten in the metropolitan team matches, suffered defeat at his hands, 15—9, 15—5. The third round will be played on Monday and Tuesday. The summaries:

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Jules Blecher, City A. C., defeated S. B. Haynes, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—9.

G. T. Baxter, Crescent A. H. C., defeated Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—5.

Walter Oertly, N. Y. A. C., won from W. C. Gay, Crescent A. H. C., by default.

J. T. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated E. V. Otis, Harvard, 10—15, 15—4, 15—3.

S. R. Shepherd, Squash Club, defeated J. Domenech, N. Y. A. C., 15—4, 15—3.

M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, defeated H. T. Underwood, Crescent A. H. C., 15—1, 15—8.

D. B. Fluegelman, City A. C., defeated S. A. Thompson, N. Y. A. C., 15—6, 16—18, 17—16.

J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated A. J. Fox Jr., Yale Club, 15—6, 15—6.

W. T. Hanley, Crescent A. H. C., defeated E. McLoughlin, N. Y. A. C., 15—0, 15—4.

D. Y. Bulkley, Yale Club, defeated J. T. Callaghan, N. Y. A. C., 15—4, 15—5.

Milton Cohn, City A. C., defeated W. Gerety, N. Y. A. C., 15—1, 15—0.

B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, defeated J. Lordi, N. Y. A. C., 15—8, 15—10.

R. A. Schleicher, Montclair A. C., defeated Otto Barth, City A. C., 15—9, 15—5.

Carlos Lazo, Squash Club, defeated O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—7.

ENGLEWOOD WINS POSTPONED MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 20—Englewood Field Club completed its metropolitan team series on Saturday, when its Class B squash racquets five defeated Staten Island Club, 5 to 0, on the Englewood courts. The victory cannot affect the result, which is now well along in the playoffs, but it was played to satisfy the teams, after several postponements. The summary:

ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB 5, STATEN ISLAND CLUB 0

A. W. Fincke, Englewood, defeated Carl Oxholm, 18—17, 18—16, 12—15, 6—15, 15—8.

J. B. Sargent, Englewood, defeated H. J. O'Connell, 15—14, 15—4, 15—11.

Edward Brooke, Englewood, defeated H. Pennington Miller-Jones, 17—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Franklin Bien, Englewood, defeated John Bowe, 15—7, 15—11, 15—12.

S. A. Lyman, Englewood, defeated E. F. Howard, 10—15, 15—9, 15—10, 14—15, 18—17.

McGILL REGISTERS FIRST CAGE VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 20—McGill University, champions of the Canadian Intercollegiate Basketball League for the last two years, scored its first victory in as many starts in this season's campaign on Saturday when it defeated University of Western Ontario of London by 32 to 23. The summary:

McGILL		WESTERN ONTARIO
Smaill	lf ... rg	Hayter
Lewin	rf ... lg	Gunn
Young	c ... c	Hogan
Rice	lg ... rf	Zavitz
Calhoun	rg ... lf	Whitwill

Score—McGill 32, Western Ontario 23. Goals from floor—Lewin 7, Smaill 4, Young, Rice for McGill; Hayter 3, Chermiak 3, Hogan 2, Whitwill, Zavitz for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Lewin 3, Rice 3 for McGill; Whitwill 2, Hayter for Western Ontario. Spares—Hammond for McGill; Clark, Chermiak for Western Ontario.

PRINCETON CLIMBS INTO SECOND PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20—The Princeton varsity basketball team climbed into second place behind Yale in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race Saturday evening by defeating Cornell, 40 to 26. It was the Tigers' third triumph in five starts. The summary:

PRINCETON		CORNELL
Fairman	lf ... rg	Ferraro, McGraw
Seibert	rf ... lg	McGraw, Houck
Helm, Larsen	c ... c	Voelker
Fortune	lg ... rf	Wilson, Ferraro, Reed, Foote
Grebauskas	rg ... lf	Hatkoff

Score—Princeton 40, Cornell 26. Goals from floor—Larsen 5, Grebauskas 5, Seibert 4, Fairman 3 for Princeton; Houck 3, Ferraro 3, Wilson 2, Hatkoff, Reed for Cornell. Goals from foul—Fairman 2, Seibert, Helm, Fortune, Grebauskas for Princeton; Houck 2, Ferraro 2, Voelker, Hatkoff for Cornell. Referee — Kinney. Umpires — Walsh and Murray.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	21	6	9	102	61	48
Syracuse	20	5	10	107	83	45
London	19	7	8	72	51	45
Windsor	13	6	16	70	88	32
Detroit	10	3	23	60	85	23
Cleveland	7	5	24	78	121	19

RESULTS FEB. 18

Detroit 2, Windsor 2, overtime.
Buffalo 5, Cleveland 5, overtime.

RESULTS FEB. 19

Syracuse 4, Buffalo 1.
London 2, Cleveland 1.

SYRACUSE TOPS BISONS, 4-1

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 20 — Buffalo Bisons, leaders in the International Hockey League, were unable to keep pace with Syracuse Stars in a fast game here Sunday night. The Syracuse team gained a well-earned 4 to 1 victory.

LONDON KEEPS WITH SYRACUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 20—London Tecumsehs kept on even terms with Syracuse Stars for second place in the International League by defeating Cleveland Indians here Sunday night, 2 to 1. It was the second game in as many nights for the locals and they were unable to stand up under the pace set by their husky opponents.

BISONS HELD TO TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 20—Buffalo Bisons and Cleveland Indians engaged in a free-scoring contest here Saturday night, and finished with a 5-to-5 tie. It was the most open hockey display of the season and delighted the fans. For Cleveland, Daley got two goals, Dernie Brophy one, Mike Brophy one and MacFarlane one. For Buffalo, Carr scored twice, Roth, Lederman and Godin one each.

WINDSOR-DETROIT TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 20—Detroit Olympics held Windsor Bulldogs to a 2-to-2 overtime tie in a tame International Hockey League game here Saturday night. Blinco and Arbour scored for the Bulldogs, while Marker and Makarsky were the goal getters for Detroit. Only a small crowd saw the game.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Annapolis 9, New York 8.
C. C. N. Y. 11, Hamilton 6.
Harvard 13, Bowdoin 0.
Penn Alumni 11, Pennsylvania 6.
West Point 11, Princeton 6.
Yale 9, Columbia 7.

RED WINGS BEAT BOSTON BRUINS

Hold Margin Over Rangers —Chicago Is Nearer to Third in Race

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	12	88	74	45
N. Y. Rangers	19	6	12	104	72	44
Boston	18	5	15	91	77	41
Chicago	14	9	14	65	70	37

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	19	5	12	86	79	43
Montreal	15	5	15	89	83	35
N.Y. Americans	11	9	15	66	79	31
Canadiens	12	3	20	70	86	27
Ottawa	9	7	21	68	100	25

RESULTS FEB. 18

Rangers 3, Canadiens 1.
Toronto 4, Detroit 1.

RESULTS FEB. 19

Detroit 2, Boston 1.
Montreal 0, Chicago 0.
Americans 3, Ottawa 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 20—Detroit Red Wings scored a well-earned 2-to-1 victory over Boston Bruins here last night and returned to first place in the American division of the National Hockey League, one point ahead of New York Rangers. It was one of the most spectacular major hockey games of the season with both teams playing wide open throughout the 60 minutes. The Wings scored once in the first period and once in the second. Joe Lamb got the only Boston goal early in the third. Cecil Thompson played brilliantly in the nets for Boston. He handled 38 shots in the three periods. John Roach had only 18 stops to make in the 60 minutes.

DETROIT — BOSTON

Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, Moffatt, lw
rw, Clapper, Oliver, Filmore, Lamb
Voss, Hay, c
c, Barry, Stewart, Chapman, Lamb
Aurie, Carson, Goldsworthy, rw
lw, Beattie, Ripley, Galbraith, Heximer
Young, Gallagher, ld...rd, Shore, Galbraith
Evans, Buswell, rd....ld, Smith, Galbraith
Roach, g.......................g, Thompson

Score—Detroit 2, Boston 1. Goals—Lewis, Aurie for Detroit; Lamb for Boston. Assists—Voss 2, Aurie for Detroit; Stewart, Ripley for Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—New York Americans, largely through the fine work of Nick Wasnie, with Gordon Kuhn, the new recruit from New Haven also playing a considerable part in the attack, clinched third place in the international section by defeating Ottawa, also a claimant for the position, 3 to 1, yesterday evening. Wasnie, alone and in combination with Himes, scored twice, while Kuhn, replacing McVeigh, added another. The summary:

AMERICANS — OTTAWA

Sheppard, Klein, Jackson, Starr, lw
rw, Finnigan, Forslund, D. Roche, McInenly
Himes, Burke, Dutkowski, c
c, Weiland, Howe, Cox
Wasnie, Kuhn, Martin, rw
lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche
Brydge, Ayres, ld.....rd, Shields, McInenly
Dutton, Regan, rd....ld, Burke, Rockburn
Worters, g.......................g, Beveridge

Score—Americans 3, Ottawa 1. Goals—Wasnie 2, Kuhn for Americans; H. Kilrea for Ottawa. Assists—Himes for Americans; Weiland for Ottawa. Officials—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and William Previdi. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 20—Scoring two goals in the first period and the same number in the third, while holding the Detroit Red Wings to a single counter, scored five minutes before the end of the game, the Toronto Maple Leafs strengthened their hold on the leadership of the Canadian group of the National Hockey League on Saturday. The game was attended by the largest crowd of the season and produced some fast and clever hockey, particularly in the first period. The summary:

TORONTO — DETROIT

Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw
rw, Aurie, Goldsworthy, Carson
Primeau, Thoms, c
c, Hay, Voss, Goodfellow
Conacher, Bailey, Downey, rw
lw, Moffatt, Lewis, Sorrell, Emms
Levinsky, Horner, ld.rd, Young, Gallagher
Day, Clancy, rd.........ld, Evans, Buswell
Chabot, g ....g, Roach

Score—Toronto 4, Detroit 1. Goals—Clancy, Jackson, Gracie, Primeau for Toronto; Evans for Detroit. Assists—Primeau 2, Conacher 2, Gracie, Downie, Clancy, Jackson and Horner for Toronto; Sorrell for Detroit. Officials—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 20—New York Rangers temporarily regained the leadership of the American section of the National Hockey League by defeating Canadiens Saturday, 3 to 1, as the Detroit Red Wings were losing to Toronto. The Rangers owe their victory, however, to the brilliant defensive play of Johnson and Aitkenhead, as the losers had a big margin on the territorial play and speed. The winners took advantage of three scoring chances, one in each period, while Aitkenhead and Johnson turned aside all but one of the Canadiens' many attacks.

RANGERS — CANADIENS

F. Cook, Murdoch, A. Siebert, lw
rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Hart
Boucher, Osmundson, Somers, Pettinger, c
c, Morenz, Lepine, Giroux
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, rw
lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Harrington
E. Seibert, Heller, ld...rd, S. Mantha, Starr
Johnson, Brennan, rd
ld, Carson, Leduc, Bourgault
Aitkenhead, g.......................g, Hainsworth

Score—Rangers 3, Canadiens 1. Goals—A. Siebert, Johnson and W. Cook for Rangers; Larochelle for Canadiens. Assists—Osmundson, Dillon and F. Cook for Rangers; S. Mantha for Canadiens. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—A scoreless tie was played by the Montreal Maroons and the Chicago Black Hawks before 9000 spectators at the Chicago Stadium here last night in the National Hockey League race. The contest was marked by the assessment of five major penalties and five other penalties, and the stopping of 47 shots by the visiting goalie. Dave Kerr, recruit goalie for the Maroons, put on one of the most brilliant exhibitions of goal minding seen here in some time.

MONTREAL — CHICAGO

Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw
rw, Jenkins, Couture, March
Smith, Haynes, Robinson, c
c, MacKenzie, Cook, Romnes
Ward, Brydson, W. Kilrea, rw
lw, McFadyen, Thompson, Gottselig
Conacher, Wilcox, ld...rd, Graham, Coulter
Noble, Wentworth, rd.......ld, Abel, Coulter
Kerr, g ....g, Gardiner

Score—Montreal Maroons 0, Chicago Black Hawks 0. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. J. Marks, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Drake 57 5-6, Iowa 46 1-6.
Illinois 65½, Notre Dame 39½.
Iowa State 76½, Grinnell 27½.
Michigan 68, Chicago 27.
Michigan Normal 72, Ohio Wesleyan 32.

P. M. Beard Equals The Hurdle Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Percy M. Beard, the hurdler, now representing the New York Athletic Club, and Glenn Cunningham, of the University of Kansas, were the heroes of the annual indoor games of the New York Athletic Club, held on Saturday evening at Madison Square Garden, as a sort of curtain raiser for the National Amateur Athletic Union indoor championships, scheduled for next Saturday at the same place. Beard equalled the world's indoor record for the 60-yard high hurdles, twice, once in a preliminary round, and again in the final, of 7.4s., while Cunningham scored his second victory over Eugene Venzke in a month, by defeating him in the Baxter Mile. He could not prevent the lengthy runner, now a freshman at the University of Pennsylvania, from taking possession of the present cup, as the time of Venzke's victory last year, 4m. 10s., was not equalled, and the conditions of the trophy provide that the best time takes the cup.

Another brilliant performance was staged by another midwesterner when Charles Hornbostel of Indiana University came from behind in the final sprint to win the Brefney half-mile from Frank T. Nordell, the New York University star. Paul Kanaly of Belmont, Mass., also showed well when he ran from scratch against a fine handicap field to win the two-mile handicap run, climbing up to the lead in the last lap after a well-judged race. The individual winners and their performances follow:

60-Yard Dash—Ed Siegel, Swedish-American A. C. Time—6.3s.

60-Yard High Hurdles—Percy M. Beard, N. Y. A. C. Time—7.4s. (Equals world indoor record).

Baxter Mile—Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas. Time—4m. 14.6s.

Buermeyer 500-Yard Run—Milton Sandler, German-American A. C. Time—59.8s.

Brefney Half-Mile—Charles C. Hornbostel, Indiana University. Time—1m. 55.4s.

One-Mile Handicap Walk — Charles Eschenbach, New York A. C. (8 seconds). Time—6m. 46.6s.

Two-Mile Handicap Run — Paul Kanaly, Belmont, Mass. (scratch). Time—9m. 13.2s.

James E. Sullivan 1000-Yard Handicap Run—John Thompson, Manhattan College, (25 yards). Time—2 m. 16s.

Bartow S. Weeks 1000-Yard Handicap Run—Thomas Russell, Manhattan College (25 yards). Time—2m. 15.2s.

16-Pound Shotput—Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C. Distance—50ft. 6½in.

Pole Vault—Keith S. Brown, Yale University. Height—13ft. 9in.

Running High Jump—George B. Spitz Jr., New York University. Height—6ft. 7in.

DARTMOUTH RETAINS TITLE

LUCERNE, Que., Feb. 20 (AP)—For the second year in succession, Dartmouth College won the team championship of the International Intercollegiate Winter Sports Union here yesterday. The Hanover, N. H., representatives piled up a total of 30 points in the three-day test against 26 for McGill and 22 for the University of New Hampshire. The final event on the program, the 18-kilometer cross-county ski race, was won by Billy Ball of McGill. Dartmouth scored more than half her points in the two speed skating tests Saturday, the 440 and two-mile, in both of which Jack Shea and L. Goldthwait finished one-two, accounting for 16 points. W. G. Andberg of New Hampshire repeated his 1932 victory in the two-mile snowshoe race, finishing in front of F. J. Lepreau of Dartmouth and and Clarry Frankton of McGill. Frank Campbell of the McGill ski team won the slalom race. R. L. Denton of McGill won the ski-jumping title, after a close battle with J. A. Trachier of New Hampshire. Denton piled up a point total of 208.40 in making jumps of 52 and 53 meters. Trachier jumped 51½ and 53 meters and score 208.10 points. L. E. Wakefield Jr. of Dartmouth, gave a finished exhibition of grace and skill to win the figure skating championship.

TO HOLD 'DUFFER' TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The golf "duffer"—the man who shoots anywhere from 80 to 100 and up—is to have his innings. A group of prominent golf officials has announced formation of a "Handicap Golfers Association of America" to promote a national handicap tournament among club golfers, and they predict an entry list of upward of 100,000. They have the backing of the United States Golf Association and its president, Herbert Jaques of Boston. Briefly the plan is this: A golfer belonging to any recognized club having its own course may play a round during a specified period. His attested card, along with his club handicap, will be forwarded to national headquarters here. Club, state, sectional and national winners will be tabulated.

COYLE WINS TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 20—William E. Coyle, the 19-year-old sensation in both squash tennis and squash racquets, of the Montclair Athletic Club, swept through the initial invitation squash racquets men's singles tournament of the Racquet & Swimming Club of Ardsley, over the week-end, with ease. Fresh from his trip to Detroit, as second member of the New York delegation to the nationals, he went through the four rounds, disposing in turn of George J. Leness, Harvard Club, Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr., Bronxville Field Club, Perry R. Pease, Racquet & Tennis Club, and Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club. He was carried to five games several times, but each time managed to come back in the final game to win with effect.

SORENSEN WINS EASTERN TITLE

SALISBURY MILLS, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP)—Harald Sorensen of the Norsemen's Ski Club, New York, won the eleventh annual ski-jumping tournament of the United States Eastern Ski Association yesterday. Sorensen made two leaps of 154 feet each in perfect style to pile up a winning total of 231 points. Second place went to Ottar Satre of the Salisbury (Conn.) Outing Club, and third to Carl Holmstrom of the Bear Mountain Sports Association. The Class B title went to Olav Aasen of the Norsemen's Ski Club.

PROVIDENCE BACK IN FIRST AGAIN

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	20	3	11	92	77	43
Philadelphia	17	7	9	93	68	41
Boston	14	5	12	86	75	33
New Haven	10	3	18	62	83	23
Quebec	10	2	21	72	102	22

RESULTS FEB. 19

New Haven 2, Quebec 1.
Providence 4, Boston 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20—The Providence Reds took undisputed possession of first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League race for the third time in 14 days when they defeated the Boston Bruin Cubs, 4 to 1, here last night. The Rhode Islanders led all the way, scoring once in the first period, twice in the second and once in the third. Buckles registered Boston's lone goal when the Reds were leading 2 to 0 late in the second period. The summary:

PROVIDENCE — BOSTON

Murray, Mondou, lw
rw, Saunders, Davie, Buckles
Gaudreault, Alexandre, Connor, Raymond, c
c, Cook, O'Neil, Jerwa
Rivers, Taylor, McCully, rw
lw, Burmister, Weir, Benson
Trapp, Hinsperger, ld.............rd, Lane
McVicar, Vail, rd.............ld, J. Jerwa
Byrne, g.......................g, Jackson

Score—Providence 4, Boston 1. Goals—Gaudreault 2, McVicar, Taylor for Providence; Buckles for Boston. Assists—Trapp, Alexandre, Mondou, Raymond for Providence. Officials—F. A. Synnott, Boston and W. T. Halloran, Providence.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20 (AP)—The New Haven Eagles climbed out of the cellar in a Canadian-American Hockey League game last night by defeating Quebec, 2 to 1. The teams exchanged places in the league standing as a result of the contest.

NEW HAVEN		QUEBEC
Kinsella	lw ... rw	Toupin
Keating	c ... c	Ward
Convey	rw ... lw	Dube
Speyer	ld ... rd	Molyneaux
Pringle	rd ... ld	Frew
Roberts	g ... g	Lamontagne

Alternates—King, Paddon, Picketts, Radley, Doran for New Haven; Arnott, Callighen, McIntyre, Lowrey, McCabe for Quebec.

Score—New Haven 2, Quebec 1. Goals—Kinsella, Speyer for New Haven; Lowrey for Quebec. Assist—McIntyre for Quebec. Officials—W. A. Shaver, Boston, and N. N. Shay, New Haven. Time—Three 20m. periods.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	8	0	3	26	20	16
Kansas City	7	0	8	34	36	14
St. Louis	6	0	7	31	25	12
Wichita	3	0	6	21	31	6

RESULT FEB. 18

Kansas City 4, Wichita 3, overtime.

RESULTS FEB. 19

Tulsa 1, Kansas City 0.
St. Louis 2, Wichita 0.

TULSA RETAINS LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 20—The Tulsa Oilers pushed the Kansas City hockey team back into second place in the American Hockey Association as a result of the Oklahomans' 1-to-0 victory over the Pla-Mors last night. Tulsa has won eight out of 11 games.

ST. LOUIS WINS SIXTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20—Big Pete Palangio and Gilhooly were the chief guns for St. Louis as the Flyers defeated Wichita 2 to 0, here last night. The two players scored the only goals in the opening period. This was the sixth triumph in 13 American Hockey Association games for St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY DEFEATS TULSA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20—Kansas City temporarily tied with the Tulsa Oilers for the top position in the American Hockey Association. Wichita lost out to the Pla-Mors, 4 to 3, in a two-extra period battle here Saturday night.

TORONTO WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 20—University of Toronto won the Canadian intercollegiate assault-at-arms which was concluded here on Saturday by scoring victories in 9 of the 17 finals while McGill ended up with 6 points and Queen's, last years winners, had a total of 2. It was the twelfth time that Toronto has won the Gibson trophy while Queen's and McGill have each scored four wins. Toronto's victory was due mainly to success in the wrestling where they won 6 of the 8 individual titles as well as 3 in the boxing. Queen's won 1 final in each sport while McGill had 4 boxing and 1 wrestling victory as well as scoring the individual and team titles in the fencing.

ENGNESTANGEN WINS WORLD TITLE

By the Associated Press

TRONDHEIM, Norway, Feb. 20 — Hans Engnestangen of Norway captured the world's all-around amateur speed-skating championship yesterday, but the major share of the day's laurels went to Eddie J. Schroeder of Chicago. Schroeder won the 10,000-meter race in 17m. 43.6s. and boosted himself into fourth place in the final standings. The other event on the final day's program, the 1500 meters, went to the Norwegian veteran, A. Clas Thunberg, in 2m. 22.8s.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Amherst 21, Williams 13.
Harvard 16, Princeton 12.
Indiana 18½, Illinois 7½.
Lehigh 19, Cornell 11.
Madison Church 21, Wesleyan 7.
M. I. T. 12, Brooklyn P. I. 12.
Michigan 17½, Ohio State 12½.
Northwestern 19, Chicago 13.
Norwich 19, Boston 15.
Penn State 28, Lafayette 0.
Pennsylvania 32, Rutgers 0.
Tufts 22½, Springfield 11½.
V. M. I. 19, Army 13.
Yale 29, Brown 5.

STIMETS WINS SKATE-SAILING RACE

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20 (AP) — Bruce Stimets of New York won the four-mile race of the national Skate Sailing Association at Batterson Park yesterday. His time was 17m. 30s. The ice was smooth and the wind light. C. W. Capes and Charles Toms, both of New York, were second and third respectively. In a special race between the Metropolitan and the Hartford associations victory went to Bert Wiltsie of Hartford with W. Helprin of New York second.

HYDE WINS VETERAN TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde of the Harvard Club, four times United States champion, is still to be reckoned with in the game of squash tennis. He proved this on Saturday by winning the United States veteran championship from Frank A. Sieverman Jr., previous title-holder, in the final round of the 1933 title tourney at the Columbia University Club by a score of 15—4, 12—15, 15—12.

HUGHES REPLACES DYE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20—Albert Hughes, formerly of the New York Americans, has been designated by Harry Taber, head of the St. Louis Hockey Club, as the Flyers new coach. He succeeds Cecil Dye, who has experienced some difficulty in handling the team. Hughes' first move was to reinstate Pete Palangio, a scoring threat and a favorite of St. Louis.

OIMOEN WINS TWO TROPHIES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 20 (AP) — Casper Oimoen of Minot, N. D., captain of the 1932 United States Olympic ski team, won the class A championship of the northwest ski tournament here yesterday. He had jumps of 134 and 138 feet and scored 155.30 points. Oimoen, who has won the national championship twice, also won the trophy, yesterday, for the most perfect style in class A and B, scoring 19.25 points.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

MacAlester 4, Hamilton 0.
Michigan 2, Wisconsin 1.
Minnesota 3, North Dakota U. 1.
Princeton 2, Yale 1
St. Thomas 1, St. John's (Minnesota) 0.
West Point 10, Union 0.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Annapolis 45, M. I. T. 9.
West Point 33, Dartmouth 21.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

West Point 3, Penn M. C. 0.
Yale 11, Princeton 10.

YALE HOCKEY TEAM BEATEN BY TIGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20—The Princeton varsity hockey team successfully fought off a threatening Yale rally in the closing minutes of play here Saturday evening, to defeat the Eli varsity, 2 to 1. The Tigers broke a 1-all tie about half way through the third period and held until the end. The summary:

PRINCETON		YALE
Poole	lw ... rw	Fletcher
Kammer	c ... c	Rodd
Lane	rw ... lw	Colby
Gardner	ld ... rd	Parker
Boice	rd ... ld	Barnes
Thouron	g ... g	Snyder

Score—Princeton 2, Yale 1. Goals—Tiers and Poole for Princeton; Noyes for Yale. Assists—Whitman and Lane for Princeton; Gilligan for Yale. Spares—Hirsch, Whitman, Tiers, Stephens, Chapman, Hinman, Glazebrook, Conover, Cathles, Flynn, Green, Keidel for Princeton; Stoddard, Herrick, Robson, Noyes, Cookman, Gilligan, Peck, Wilmerding, Fawcett, Townsend for Yale. Referees—Foster and Mitchell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CHICAGO GETS POLO TOURNEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—The Indoor Polo Association of America is to hold its national championship tournament at the 124th Field Artillery Armory here early in April. Elimination tournaments are to be held in seven sections of the country. The Optimists of New York hold the title. Among those attending the meeting yesterday were Maj. George Matthews Jr., of New York, vice-president of the association; Herbert J. Lorber of Chicago, a member of the executive committee, and Maj. R. G. Hunter, member of the handicap committee.

COLLEGE PAPER SUSPENDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The undergraduate publication of New York University, the Daily News, was suspended Feb. 17 by the student senate on the charge of adhering to an editorial policy that was "a discredit to the newspaper and to New York University as a whole." At a meeting of the student senate yesterday its publication was forbidden until March 6.

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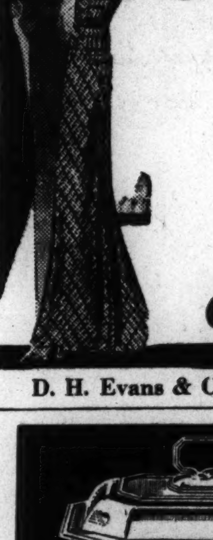

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Proposed Operatic Program

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

STAGE arrangements need overhauling, by opinion of Mr. Max Rabinoff, director of the project known as the Cosmopolitan Opera Association. That, for one thing in the way of reform. Costs of production, too, must be reduced, or else people of ordinary means must stay away from performances because of inability to pay. That for another thing; if indeed it is not saying the first over again to a merely shrewder purpose.

Well now, what's the matter with the opera stage? And what is there about it that can be, and that ought to be, altered?

Mr. Rabinoff, who 18 years ago bought the effects of the Boston Opera Company when they were put up for sale—he begins to need introduction again. Mr. Rabinoff, who some time ago established an opera center at Stony Point on the Hudson—nor has he let that enterprise altogether lapse. Regarding the Boston Opera, which flourished from 1909 to 1914, Mr. Rabinoff possesses the documents by which its story may be told. He owns the books, the records of the institution, and still keeps some of the working material of production stored away. As for Stony Point, he set up a villa there which he continues to occupy in summer. Moreover, he erected a steel and concrete building there as a scenic shop and laboratory. He'll use it for something else now, probably; for he seems no longer to believe in landscape backdrops.

He was in mood for discussion when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on him to inquire about the progress of the Cosmopolitan Opera, a membership organization—a big mailing job, when he wants to reach everybody with an official notice. He was ready, indeed, to be disputed touching his ideas of opera management; though that does not mean ready to be turned hither and thither.

* * *

For Mr. Rabinoff is an impresario. But to recall an hour and a quarter of discussion with him, regardless of whether contradiction made the slightest difference or not:

"Old notions," he began, "need to be uprooted. Take 'Aida,' for illustration. You'll admit that 'Aida' is a good opera, won't you?"

"Yes; and the bue wall of your studio is one of the most entrancing sights in the whole town. 'Anisfeld blue,' you used to say, when the Russian Ballet was going. The apartment that Mr. Albert Roussel, the composer, occupied in Paris before he moved beyond the boulevards, was of a similar tinge, only deepening more toward indigo. It's a color with a voice. 'Aida' a good opera? Material enough there for a couple of operas."

"True. Why not, then, cut what's superfluous and shorten down the action to the point of intelligibility and general acceptability? Why the long scene for the contralto in the early part of the piece? Why the setting for the last act that we ordinarily have, the sort of cross-section of a temple? My idea would be to put the hero and the heroine over to one side, still keeping them in fair view of the audience, instead of trying to place them in the center. We've inherited, I assure you, too much architectural claptrap from the past. Get rid, why don't we, of our canvas masonry-work? And throw out, at the same time, our painted rocks and trees. For we don't need that kind of stage decoration any longer. We can do the whole thing, I'm certain, with lights."

"You mean, do you not, Mr. Rabinoff, that you can do the whole thing with darkness? After all, glares and gleams are serviceable for nothing but contrasts and emphasis. You may cause illusion by subtracting light, but you make objects plain the moment you bring your lamps and reflectors to bear. You illuminate whatever may be in view, whether curtains, properties or actors; and there the real picture stands exposed."

"Think of it, please, as a new technique, and don't be skeptical. We work it from a keyboard, though not in the manner of a color-organ. By means of it, we shall be liberated, I'm convinced, from a good part of the cumbrous paraphernalia that we have to transport to and from the warehouse and that we have to put up and taken down at every performance. This is largely, I hold, unnecessary expense. You'll see, one of these days. We shall employ horizontal surfaces for our effects—different levels, various divisions of the stage rising and falling, elevator-fashion. But of course we shall want everything, in such a case, to be mechanically modern."

* * *

"You advocate the modern, Mr. Rabinoff; and look at your furniture. Near where you sit, a quaint and handsome chest of drawers, the antique brown at once contrasting and blending with your blue wall."

"Interesting to look at, but of what use is it? Made, I don't know how long ago, in France; in no way calculated, though, for a steam-heated room. An extravagance in the first place, costly to keep repaired in the next place, and unserviceable after all. Belongs in a museum rather than here. Opera production, done in the traditional manner, is just about as sensible as that."

"You'd close the Metropolitan Opera?"

"By no means. Let the Metropolitan cultivate opera in the classic way. There will always be institutions, I presume, carried on for that purpose by the few. But I'm speaking of opera for the many. I'm thinking of how singers and orchestral musicians that are waiting about unemployed, or half employed, may go to work and provide opera that we can all understand and enjoy. The Cosmopolitan officers are supporting me in a plan to get a company together to prepare a repertory at Stony Point next summer. In the autumn, we hope to be ready to begin a New York season, and we expect to be able to offer well-rehearsed performances at moderate prices. We look for little difficulty in finding an opera house, with all the theaters there are available today. What we most need to think of is having our stage up to date."

"And your opera texts translated into English?"

"Opera in English? No, No! Tell me where Italian, French or German opera has been sung in English with any lasting success. Don't try to argue the case from the way the Italians, the French and the Germans do themselves. They have the ground of a national opera to stand upon, which Americans hardly have yet. In Milan, Verdi; in Paris, Gounod; in Berlin, Wagner; in New York—furnish a name if you can. Let us give the operas with the original words for Americans. It's the drama especially that we want to clear up. The eye of the public demands new satisfactions. The ear, unless my judgment errs, will be contented as long as the singing is good."

Courtesy of College Art Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Quebec Farm," by Alexander Young Jackson

An International Show for 1933

By E. C. SHERBURNE

II

New York

KINDRED in general decorative aim are the paintings in the Canadian section of the international show assembled by the College Art Association, and on view through February at Rockefeller Center in the new RKO Building. "A Quebec Farm," by Mr. Alexander Young Jackson, is characteristic in its emphasis upon rhythmic form. The long undulations of the foreground field, the waving cloud bands of alternating light and dark tones, and even the barn roof lines, all partake of the diapason of visual harmonics. Mr. Laureen Harris in "Massive Range" resolves the irregular structural lines of a snowy mountain peak into riblike repetitions, topped by a cloud form that provides a central motif of the composition. This cloud in turn has its echoing rhythms of vapor. In "October Shower Gleam," by Mr. James E. H. MacDonald, the color notes in a hillside are reconciled to a unity of tone, and pattern rules the whole scene, from darkened foreground to cloud ripples.

In the Mexican section is shown Señor José Clemente Orozco's sketch for a fresco, "Quetzalcoatl's Prophecy," which he has designed for Dartmouth College Library at Hanover, N. H. It represents the legendary king of the Aztecs sailing off into the sunrise on a raft of serpents. The folds of the long white gown emphasize the diagonal stresses that dominate the composition, even the lengthy beard and the heavy lines of the face entering into the directional scheme flowing from the left arm upraised in the vehemence of the sun monarch's promise to return one day to people whom he has instructed in the peaceful arts, and from whom he has been banished by the wiles of Tezcatlipoca, prince of darkness.

The strength of the wall decoration movement in Mexico today is indicated in several of the exhibits. "Fecundity," by Señor Roberto Cueva del Rio, who did frescoes for the University of Guadalajara, manifests a gracious pictorial talent, with a feeling of choice color akin to that of the old Persian painters. Señor Jorge Gonzalez Camarena simplifies and arranges forms to suit his own compositional notions, and in the process attains to a pictorial balance and a color charm that are captivating to those who can enter into his naïveté.

Noticeable in the Tribal Arts exhibition held in New York last year was the tendency of the American Indians of the Southwest to make designs out of their tribal symbols, and to keep all their representational forms in flat tones. Their 10 murals in this show are essentially magnifications of the work they have been doing for several years on small scale. Human figures at work on pottery are now thrown up nearly to life size, and the clarity and brilliance of the native design take on something authoritative in enlargement. It is as if some of the smaller pictures were but the groundwork for this manifestation of primeval expression. It is curious to note in these paintings the same tendency toward formalization of plant forms that was one of the graces of the Italian and Flemish primitive painters.

These same primitive qualities likewise crop up in some of the European pictures. In the Dutch section they are to be encountered in Mr. Henri Van de Velde's "Nude," with its serenity of feeling and emphasis upon purity of line. "Portrait of a Painter," by Mr. Karel Willink, has a connotation that is bound to cause smiles during the American journey of this picture, for the subject is represented as standing beside a canal making that thumb gesture of the American hitch-hiker, at the house where he lives, presumably. This thought disposed of, it is possible to enjoy the thorough craftsmanship and solid characterization in this portrait. Mr. Charley Toorop in "Still-Life with Boats" shows an aptness in translating into decorative nuances even the print of the newspaper that is beneath the conventional pear, apple and flowers. Mr. Adriaan Lubbers during a New York visit brought a fresh eye to the contrast between Trinity Church and the surrounding skyscrapers, showing the whole assemblage of towering forms brought into tonal harmony by a snowstorm. "Still- Life with Fish," by W. Schuhmacher, is extraordinary in its indication of lines of limpness by means of precise drawing.

Ten Belgian painters are represented by works which show a diversity of influence similar to that manifested in the pictures of nearly all the countries. It will not do to form any dogmatic conclusion from a show that makes no pretensions of comprehensiveness. Expressionism, which never gained much ground in the United States during the time it flourished in Germany, still noticeably affects Belgian painting; yet the riches of the Flemish tradition are not forgotten. Some of these artists go in for dark color schemes, such as Mr. Pierre Paulus's "Snow Scene, Sambre," in which the forms of industrial buildings beside a canal are outlined sharply against a reddish gray sky. "Fisherwoman on the Dunes," by Mr. Franz Masereel, takes its cue from Cézanne, with no mere aping of methods, however. "Party in the Country," by Mr. James Ensor, has something of the gayety of a Fragonard in its coloration. Imposing is Mr. Anto-Carte's use of a modern setting for a medieval religious grouping in "The Virgin and the Village," with the central figure in a chair that is taller than the roofs of the houses and a celestial fiddler and piper filling the upper corners of the composition. To individually decorative guise this painter turns everything he touches.

From Switzerland comes "Geraniums," by Mr. Martin Lauterburg, a still-life made in a dark greenhouse, with every vine, leaf and blossom given living, individual form by drawing that ever considers essential aspects. Essentialization that stops short of the lay-figure look that is often to be encountered in this exhibition attains to a dignity and finality in a figure painting by Mr. Rodolph Theophile Bosshard. There is a Redonesque quality in Mr. Oscar Luthy's "Three Roses," an interpretation of flowers in terms of forms of colored light. An engrossing delight in pattern finds appropriate outlet in Mr. François Barraud's "The Collector of Butterflies," with its framing of a portrait in rectangles containing mounted specimens.

A Philadelphia Artist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

MR. LEON KELLY'S first one-man exhibition of paintings, drawings and prints, now at the Little Gallery of Contemporary Art of the New Students League marks the second venture of that institution in the encouragement of individual artists.

Mr. Kelly, who was born in this city 30 years ago, reveals an interesting range, and potentialities of no mean caliber. He has to his credit not only sketches and canvases of the usual size, but several heroic compositions, the most ambitious of which is "Bathers," once titled "The Judgment of Paris," and playing with nudes, seminudes and clothed figures far more in the spirit of Rubens and the Italian masters of that time than under the influence of contemporaries. This throwback in study background is noted also in some of the earlier heads.

Yet chronologically, it would seem, Mr. Kelly began under the sway of the Cubists and that stratum of art society that gave the world "The Nude Descending the Stairs" of 1913 Armory Show fame. Certain it is that Picasso is not unknown to this young American. A few of the earlier abstractions are included in the exhibition, but the emphasis is placed rather upon the more recent compositions and experiments.

* * *

A return wave of cubistic influence lurks in the very recent large canvas of a nude in shadow-play of studio environment, in which forms are half modeled and half illusory. Modeling of heads and occasionally of bodies crops out again and again in the more substantial canvases, and reveals an undercurrent of sculptural appreciation that, at one time, caused Mr. Kelly to waver between painting and sculpture.

There is solidity also in Mr. Kelly's handling of landscape. "The Farm" deals in heavy paint with rough-hewn country, richly pigmented, with opaque blue shadows, red soil, green grass, and dark green tree masses flecked with vermilion and yellow. In the sky are rolling masses of yellowish, mauve-touched clouds. "Nocturne," on the other hand, is opposite in feeling—a quiet tree, sky and land study in blues, blue-greens and tree-trunk accents of brown. Thus does one discover that Mr. Kelly has distinct moods under the influence of which he paints, one tending toward brisk, heavy, hewn pigments, the other toward thin, smooth paint application and brighter colors.

Combining figure and landscape is his interesting self-portrait with police dog in a setting of red road, and green fields with dark figures.

* * *

Mr. Kelly is working away from a dark muddiness of pigments toward a more resolute color treatment. Fortunately for his future, he does not allow mannerisms to fasten upon his technique, and, in consequence, his work is diversified. One is relieved, also, to find that he does not hesitate to attack larger problems than the ubiquitous still-life composition. He is not lazy, and his mind is searching always for interesting subject matter.

While in Paris, during a five-year study sojourn, Mr. Kelly haunted the Cirque. An echo of this may be found in the intelligently handled canvas of a slim young pink-clad performer on a ball, so placed geometrically in the composition that she seems buoyed against a background of dark and light amphitheater formation; a male performer, and a circus horse.

Mr. Kelly studied at the School of Industrial Art and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, from which he won a traveling scholarship. D. G.

'One Sunday Afternoon'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MESSRS. Leo Peters and Leslie J. Spiller present "One Sunday Afternoon," a play by Mr. James Hagan; directed by Mr. Leo Bulgakov; at the Little Theater, beginning Feb. 15, 1933.

Apparently many persons have had their fill of the bitterness and defeatism that have been dominant notes in New York play productions this season, judging from the unexpectedly warm welcome given to Mr. Hagan's simple small-town comedy about Biff Grimes who finds out on one Sunday afternoon that he had married the right girl after all. For a good many years the feeling had rankled that he would have been happier and more prosperous if Virginia hadn't eloped with his rival, Hugo, the go-getting son of a banker. When he meets Hugo and Virginia again he finds her grown hard and unlovely; he sees how unfounded and futile his resentment has been.

That serious-sounding theme is worked out in scenes that arouse almost continuous laughter, thanks to Mr. Hagan's knack for naive but natural-sounding dialogue, and his command of simple character motivations. Instead of a lament over what might have been, this comedy is a genial assertion that things might have been worse. Distinctly the comedy echoed the sentiments of the audience, for the applause was frequent and general. But some persons will not like the play's drinking scenes.

A considerable measure of the good effect is due to Mr. Bulgakov, who has managed to give material that is essentially slight the authority of full-flavored expression. Each player has been encouraged to make his rôle three-dimensional, to seek an effect of envelopment by the small-town environment in which he moves. In this treatment personages which ordinarily might be stock provincial types become individualized in color. Through the direction, too, there has been achieved a pace that never breaks yet is unhurried.

Mr. Lloyd Nolan as Biff responds fully to this directorial viewpoint, blending himself with the part of the self-centered swaggerer so smoothly that the player is indistinguishable from his rôle, dissimulating the intelligence that was needed to build up such a portrait. In similar vein is Miss Francesca Bruning's performance as Amy, Biff's durable wife, likable even in her later somewhat shrewish moments because seeming altogether a real person. Others who assist in building up a persuasive picture of past and present manners include Mr. Percy Helton, Mr. Rankin Mansfield, Mr. Leo Hoyt, Miss Mary Holsman and Mr. Ernst Robert. E. C. S.

Design in the Theater

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ONE of the features of the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, continuing until March 12, is a showing of the arts of the theater as they are affected by design. One of the galleries in the Fine Arts building is devoted to this special showing, which has been given an appropriate presentation in the general scheme devised for the League's show by Mr. Joseph Urban. Examples of Mr. Urban's stage work include the project for the setting of a proposed religious pageant at the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, this year. This project is in the form of a three-dimensional model stage of many acting levels all inconspicuously and naturally worked into the structure of a great cliff, as the ancient Egyptians carved temples out of hills of stone.

One wall is given over to designs in color, representing varying light effects, made by Mr. Norman Bel Geddes for his long-ago proposed staging of Dante's "Divine Comedy" in a great special theater that should seat the spectators along the upper reaches of a great inverted cone, with the action passing at the base.

Mr. Robert Edmond Jones, perhaps after thinking about Mr. Gordon Craig's conjectural über-marionettes, shows figures for a proposed puppet performance of "Œdipus." Although it is customary to think of marionettes smaller in scale than human beings, Mr. Jones sees no reason for not making them larger. Here they tower to a height of 11 feet or more, the characterizations heightened to objectify a ruling passion in each figure. These are set in small alcoves that permit emotional lighting. Also Mr. Jones shows his designs for "The Green Pastures" and for Colorado's Central City revival of "Camille."

In Mr. Cleon Throckmorton's niche is one of his sprightly curtains for the lamented Hoboken revival of "After Dark," with this workaday note to the stage manager: "Tommy—Put this on the old Palace drop." Here, too, is the elaborate tenement court setting for "Porgy," in three dimensions, and a pictorial realization of the single scene used at the old Provincetown Playhouse for the staging of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's "S. S. Glencairn."

Mr. O'Neill appears in caricature in a mask by Mr. William Morris Stahl, accompanied by marionette figures of Mr. Charles Chaplin, Miss Greta Garbo and Mr. John D. Rockefeller. There is a large decorative bird mask by Mr. W. T. Benda and a whole wall of Mr. Lee Simonson's designs. The stage pictures of the operatic version of "The Emperor Jones" are near by. Altogether Mr. O'Neill forms a recurrent theme in this exhibition.

So many of the designs are in color that this gallery, with its supplementary displays of arts and crafts, provides a glowing foyer for the architectural show as a whole. Other exhibitors in the theater section include the Vassar Experimental Theater, Mr. O. Soglow, Mr. Donald Oenslager, Señor Miguel Covarrubias, Mr. Edward Steichen, Mr. Woodman Thompson, Miss Aline Bernstein, Mr. Herman Rosse, Mr. Albert Johnston, Mr. Ralph Cresse, Mr James Reynolds.

Of Many Things

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

NEWLY added to the Civic Repertory Series of plays published by Samuel French at $1.50 is the dramatization of "Alice in Wonderland" made by Miss Eva Le Gallienne and Miss Florida Friebus, now being acted by the company directed by Miss Le Gallienne at the New Amsterdam Theater, before going on tour. In the foreword she remarks upon the responsibility of undertaking a production of Carroll's fantasy. "He presents the problem as seen by a child, but comments upon it as an adult mathematician on a holiday. Hence the bewildering and fascinating texture of the story; half adventure, half chop-logic and shrewd caricature. Our production, then, will not play down to them any more than Carroll wrote down to them or Tenniel drew down to them. The 'pretty-pretty,' the 'cute' and the 'saccharine' will be as drastically eliminated on the stage as in the book." This has the sound of a program outlined before the play was staged. It is pleasant to report that Miss Le Gallienne carried it out precisely.

The Piccoli

Signor Podrecca's Italian marionette show, now in its final weeks at the George M. Cohan Theater, has altered its bill for four matinées a week to admit a full version of the small opera, "The Sleeping Princess," with the music that Respighi wrote for this troupe. As in all the other entertainments offered by this company, the marionettes seem at their best in the scenes in which grotesquerie is blended with the grace of the "little people's" antics. For little people of a world of their own they seem to become after we watch them for some minutes. Thanks to singers off stage, they have the voices of opera-performers when that is desired. Exhilarating is the feeling they impart that they can never tire nor fail in compassing difficult tasks.

"Der Hauptmann von Köpenick"

Recently released for the United States by the American-Roumanian Film Corporation is the German talking picture version of Carl Zuckmayer's comedy, "Der Hauptmann von Köpenick," which dramatizes a hoax that set the world laughing in 1906. The central figure is a poor fellow whose penchant for fantastic exploits is always getting him into jail. He becomes a man without a country, for because of his prison record he can neither get a passport nor obtain work. In jail it is his diversion to study an army drill book, so when he gets out again he dons an army overcoat and cap, commandeers a squad of soldiers who happen to be passing, takes train with them to the next town, which happens to be Köpenick, places the town officials under arrest and orders the mayor and treasurer off to the neighboring fortress. The whole prank, half in desperation and half in fun, was the shoemaker's device to prove that one is judged by his clothes, and obeyed if in uniform. E. C. S.

A Test for an Aristocrat

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ALDWYCH THEATER—"A Bit of a Test," a new farce by Ben Travers, produced Jan 30, 1933; Queen's Theater—"Head-on Crash," by Laurence Miller, presented by Sir Barry Jackson, Feb. 1, 1933.

Mr. Miller proposes to himself the classical aim of displaying character in terms of action. A singularly unamiable young woman, Penelope Otto (Miss Flora Robson) brings to the house of Lord Bretton (Mr. Cedric Hardwicke) one Guy Mundin, who has been concerned in a road mishap in which Bretton's only surviving son was killed. Bretton does not know Mundin by sight, and Penelope wishes to see what will happen when they meet. Here is, on the face of it, a situation of mere melodrama. But I think that there is more in Mr. Miller's play than that. He does not ask what Bretton will do when he finds out who Mundin is, but how he will do it. Mr. Miller is interested in the question of aristocracy, and the problem he sets himself is, how will a man of Bretton's long and distinguished ancestry, training and culture behave in this difficult situation? Penelope expects a scene, but one of the other characters remarks, "You have forgotten something—Bretton is not a shopkeeper"; thereby showing that on occasion Mr. Miller has a dramatist's skill in packing meaning into a phrase.

* * *

Too frequently, however, this skill is conspicuous by its absence. Having asked the right questions about his characters, Mr. Miller proceeds to ruin his play by technical ineptitude. His cast have to make remarks of stupendous silliness, and the dialogue is full of echoes of Shakespeare, Brooke, Yeats, Landor and Shaw. When Bretton is introduced to Mundin, Mr. Miller's lack of technique is most obvious. What was required was plainly a scene in which Bretton should again and again come near to guessing Mundin's identity without actually doing so until tension had been thoroughly established. Instead, Mr. Miller sets his people talking platitudes about preserving peace, and the result is boredom. But Mr. Miller's faults are technical faults, and they can therefore be corrected. Theatrically speaking, he has the root of the matter in him, and may very probably do work of distinction in the future.

* * *

Mr. Cedric Hardwicke was not happy in his part. This fine player is an intellectual, not an emotional, actor, and he failed to suggest the reserves of feeling that all the time Bretton was holding in control. His impassivity was achieved with too little effort. Miss Flora Robson flung herself into the rôle of Penelope Otto with the right abandon, and acted the part with the proper approach to flamboyance. She hung over the whole play as a kind of incarnation of balefulness, but in her speaking of three lines in one of Shakespeare's sonnets, especially the words "Love alters not," all on one note, and with a long pause after each word, she attained one of those effects of loveliness in which the play is momentarily forgotten.

"A Bit of a Test," at the Aldwych, is amazingly funny. Mr. Ralph Lynn and Mr. Robertson Hare have never reached greater heights of farcical amusement than in the second act of this play, the scene of which is Brisbane and the surrounding country during a Test match. To see Mr. Lynn gallantly undertaking the protection of the young lady of his dreams, all unwitting that bandits are expected at any moment, and to watch his brave efforts at the assumption of an air of careless ease when at last he realizes the truth—this indeed is joy unqualified. But so is the entire play—at least, after a few rather dull moments in the first act, before Mr. Lynn, as England's first wicket batsman, and Mr. Hare, as his solemn and unctuous captain, take the stage. Thereafter "A Bit of a Test" is a masterpiece of fun. H. H.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Man Who Planted a Hope

By EVA L. HUGHES

(This tree is said to be still standing at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia)

FROM her lofty height the old elm looked away over the rolling hills and the sweep of meadowland misty in the moonlight.

"Yes, indeed," she murmured to her beautiful leaf children, "every tree that has lived through the springtime and the snows of centuries has many a story to tell. But there is one particular experience in my own life that stands out sharply from the others."

"Let us hear about it," pleaded the leaves. "It is just the right time for a story, so clear and peaceful and bright, and we will be very quiet while you tell it."

"Very well," replied the mother tree as she swayed gently in the breeze. "It is a story of the long-ago when America was still young and most of the country around here was covered with dense forests. There were no smooth, broad roads like those we have today; only narrow, zigzag trails that stretched for miles through rough, unbroken woods. Horsemen rode single file over these trails, and often it was necessary for them to dismount and chop their way through with axes.

"Bands of Indians roamed the forests or padded silently along in their deerskin moccasins, heading for the rivers as one could tell by the birch-bark canoes they carried on their shoulders."

"How strange it seems that this beautiful spot, with its houses and broad white roads, was once a wilderness!" exclaimed one of the larger leaves.

"Yes, but settlers came in the course of time," was the reply, "and camped where yonder town now stands. The climate was mild, the soil was fertile, and soon one cabin after another sprang up in the clearing that daily grew larger as the industrious pioneers wielded their axes. The laughter of little children echoed joyously, and the town grew and prospered."

"How large were you then, mother dear?" asked one of the leaves.

"A mere sapling, about three feet high," she answered. "But my little brown trunk was sturdy and straight, and my limbs were branching out gracefully.

"When I looked up at the towering giants around me with their heads almost bumping the stars, as I then believed, it seemed as if I never could wait to grow up. I loved to watch their great branches tossing in the storms, and I wondered if the time would ever come when I, too, should reach heavenward and stand up as stanchly as they to the winds and the rain."

"Dear, dear mother," whispered the leaves softly.

A Group of Horsemen

"One day," the old tree continued, "a group of horsemen stopped at the hospitable inn near which I stood. They were surveyors, someone said, who had traveled for days and days over rugged mountain trails and swollen streams.

"Among them was a young man of gentle speech and courtly bearing, head and shoulders taller than the others, and apparently the leader. Greeting the innkeeper courteously, he asked for accommodations and ordered a bountiful meal for his famished men. Then, before thinking of his own comfort, he saw to it that the horses were carefully rubbed down and fed."

"But his name, mother dear," reminded the leaves. "You quite forgot to tell us his name."

"Have patience," she answered. "I am coming to that later. That is what makes me a historic tree.

"The surveying party remained at the inn that night and after supper they sat around the crackling wood fire in the huge-raftered room and entertained the other guests with thrilling tales of their adventures in the pathless wilderness.

"The chore boys, eager for a chance to hear these brave stories, nearly tumbled over one another in their zeal to keep the fire heaped with fresh logs; and the innkeeper stepped softly that he might miss no word of these glorious tales."

The old tree paused for a moment to rock the sleeping birds in her branches. Then she resumed: "The men talked far into the night. Sometimes their hearty laughter rang out into the quiet woods, and sometimes they talked in low voices of the colonies and their struggles.

"But they were up bright and early the next morning, eager to be on their way. It was a beautiful day, sparkling and crisp and clear, and everyone appeared to be in happy spirits as the grooms brought the horses around.

"Just as the travelers swung into their saddles, the tall young man called out to a boy who was standing near: 'Here, lad, bring me a switch for my horse, please.'

"I saw the child hastening in my direction, but never for a moment did it occur to me that I was to be that switch until those strong little hands grasped me firmly and began tugging and pulling."

Listening Breathlessly

The leaf-children hung breathlessly on their stems as the old tree continued:

"With all my might I clung to the soil, but the lad's strength was too great for me. As he forced me to let go, I remember thinking that never now would I lift my face to the stars or cradle a wee nest in my branches.

"In the twinkling of an eye, however, the tall young man was out of his saddle and had taken me from the lad's hand. 'Never needlessly destroy a tree, my boy,' he said gently. 'Remember that each one is a living thing and a part of God's beautiful world.'

"Then, kneeling on the ground, he scooped a hole in the soil from which I had been torn, and planted me carefully. As he patted the earth firmly around my roots, he said gently: 'I hope you will grow to be straight and tall and beautiful, and bring joy to the hearts of many people in the years to come.'

"Bidding the boy give me plenty of water each day, and picking up a small switch from under a bush, he mounted his horse and rode away, followed by the others.

"With a thankful heart I dug my roots ever deeper and firmer into the earth, and when in the spring the soft green leaves appeared as usual, I knew that I was alive and growing."

"Were you very much larger by that time?" asked a rollicking little leaf.

"A very little," answered the old tree. "You see, there are only about three weeks in each year that a tree really grows, so it takes a long time to grow up.

"But as the long years came and went, I found that my dreams were coming true. Many a tussle did I have with the mighty winds that came frolicking along, and when the birds began to bring up their families in my branches, my heart was ready to burst with joy.

"But I learned one thing," she chuckled softly, "that, tall as I had grown to be, my head was still a long, long way from the stars!"

A bird twittered sleepily as she continued:

"One day a little band of people paused beside me. There was much talk about my unusual height and the magnificent spread of my branches, to say nothing of the beauty of my foliage.

"I felt a tender hand upon my rugged trunk, while a beautiful voice spoke these words that I shall never forget: 'He who plants a tree plants a hope.'

"Then, amid songs and cheers, someone fastened upon my trunk the inscription that has been there for so many years:

"'This tree was planted by George Washington.'"

The Teddy Bear

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Theodore was under the lilac bush—
When the snow went away, we found him there;
And one of his shoe-button eyes was lost
And the shine was gone from his yellow hair;

But Theodore blinked with his last black eye
And said that he REALLY didn't care
(Except that the ground was a bit too cold)
As long as we'd come and found him there.

And he said with a smile on his white yarn mouth
That ALL bears crept in a cave or lair
And slept through the winter . . . and if THEY did
Well then, why shouldn't a Teddy Bear?

Aileen Fisher

Feeding the Lambs

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© London News Agency

This Young Farmer Seems to Know Quite Well How to Handle the New Year Lambs, and They, in Turn, Drink the Sweet, Warm Milk Eagerly and Find it Quite Delicious.

A Whistling Page Boy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

REGGIE BRIGGS is having a wonderful time! He is a page boy of 14, and until quite lately was living with his father and mother and sisters and brothers in Cowes, Isle of Wight, where the famous Regatta is held every year. Then the urge came to see something of the world and, if possible, to earn his own living. London seemed to hold out the strongest inducements. There were big hotels in London, and hotels needed page boys. Reggie felt confident that he could be a page boy—he is neat and quick and bright—and he liked the idea of a smart uniform.

When he presented himself at one of London's biggest hotels the official who interviewed him was of the same opinion, and a page boy Reggie became. But that is only the beginning of the story.

When he was very young Reggie discovered that he could whistle, not in the way that ordinary boys whistle, but in a peculiar fashion of his own. Instead of making a single note he could produce harmonies; furthermore he could do lovely canary trills, so high that the notes seemed to rise out of the top of his head and go floating away into the air. It came as naturally to him as speaking. He never had to practice. But little by little he found he was improving, and whenever he heard a new tune he would try it out, putting in additions of his own here and there.

Before the Microphone

And then, one day, a director of the hotel happened to hear Reggie whistling softly as he walked down one of the corridors. Being musical himself he questioned him about it, and realizing that he had discovered something quite unusual decided to get him to whistle with the Cabaret Orchestra. Everything went well, so well, in fact, that an official of the British Broadcasting Corporation who was present decided that the page boy deserved a still larger audience, with the result that Reggie has been whistling before the microphone to people all over the world on more than one occasion.

And strange to say he hasn't felt nervous, partly, perhaps, because he was allowed to wear his uniform, and partly because the officials in that huge building were so kind.

"I didn't do so well on the first few notes," Reggie admitted; "It is never very easy to start, but afterwards I was all right."

His Mother's Letter

In his pocket Reggie keeps a letter from his mother—a letter covering four whole sheets—saying how beautifully the waltz tune he whistled came through, and how the High Street in Cowes had been empty between 8 and 9 that night because all their friends were at home listening in!

Reggie is quite calm about it all. In his spare moments, between running messages and doing a hundred and one other things, he is studying classical music to perform with the hotel band in the evenings.

It must be wonderful to be a page boy and an artiste at the same time!

Do Ants Sing?

There lives a man in a small house in Courboie, near Paris, who is listening, day by day, to sounds that no one else has ever heard, sounds so faint that only a very delicate instrument can transmit them.

In this man's garden there is an ant heap. Something in the regular, intelligent movements of the tiny, busy creatures attracted him, and he began to give them much of his attention. Surely, he thought, these clever little workers must have some means of communicating audibly with one another, some method of giving their orders, and of expressing their feelings in the way human beings do.

And then he began to think out means by which, if there really were voices on the ant heap, he would be able to hear them. Deciding to get the wireless to help him he began to invent an instrument so delicate that it would catch and transmit the very tiniest sounds, and after a time the instrument was made.

But it is nice to have a companion, and so the man asked a journalist to come to his home and listen to the sounds too. A small box was placed on the ant heap in the garden, and the two men listened-in from the house.

It must have been a remarkable moment for the journalist. Would anything come through? And if so, what? Then, sure enough, the noises began, strangely confused sounds as of a great number of people talking together a long way off. Now the sounds became louder, mingled with shouts as of someone giving an order. Now they rose and fell like tones of music, mixed with high notes of triumph. For a whole hour the journalist sat and listened in wonderment to the music of the ants. It was the strangest concert he had ever been privileged to attend.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Betty Jane H. (10), Cleveland, Ohio.—Please send in your street address, Betty.

Virginia S. (10), Charlotte, Mich.

Pauline R. (11), Taunton, Mass.—Interested in stamps and sports.

Frances G. C., Duluth, Minn.—Especially from abroad. Interested in stamps.

Boys

Willie S. (7), New York, N. Y.—Collecting stamps.

Bob V. (9), Wheaton, Ill.—Exchange stamps.

A Pigeon Joins the Flying Staff

THIS is the story of a persistent pigeon who preferred an air-liner's silvery shining wings to its own.

The new air liner, the City of Cairo, was about to make her maiden trip to Baghdad. King Fuad had been asked to perform the ceremony of naming the air liner, after which he was to pull a cord, when a number of white pigeons were to rise out of the cockpit as emblems of the airplane.

All went well. The birds rose into the air and fluttered about the great plane until the sound of the engines drove them away. All but one, a curious bird, who decided to see what a trip on something else's wings would be like, and settled down in the cabin, refusing to be moved.

Up went the City of Cairo and up went the pigeon, peering through the cabin window with an interested little eye. Over the Sinai Peninsula they flew; over the wide desert, until they came to a halt at Gaza. Here a complaint was lodged that the City of Cairo was carrying a passenger without a passport, and more efforts were made to turn the pigeon out.

Eventually it was removed from the cabin, but pigeons are determined birds, and as soon as the plane rose into the air again, back it came and took up its position by the pilot's side in the cockpit, ignoring the noise and the dirt and the smell, and quite content to be once more on its way.

After a long flight the plane and the pigeon finally arrived at Baghdad, the latter somewhat the worse for wear, and by no means a credit to the firm; but so loyal and faithful had it been that it was taken, oily and very thirsty, to the house of the manager, where it was given a wash and a brush-up.

By this time, however, it was so firmly attached to the plane that as soon as an opportunity presented itself it flew out of the windows of the house, found its big, beautiful friend, and roosted through the night on part of the structure.

The persistent pigeon has now been adopted by the Baghdad staff of Imperial Airways, and seems perfectly satisfied.

How to Grow a Curious Plant

A FLORAL plant of a curious nature can be grown by any boy or girl who likes experimenting.

First take a bowl, six inches deep, or a large flower pot, and fill it with fine mold. Now break a fairly thick branch off a tree, choosing one that can be cut open without splintering. Trim it until it measures seven inches, then split it down the center. Slightly scrape out the pithy center of each, so that you have two narrow grooves which, when joined together, form a tube through which the air can pass.

Take a little fine sifted mold, and fill one of the grooves with it. Then decide what seeds you will plant. They must, of course, be very minute ones, such as those of the mignonette or virginian stock. For the sake of example we will mix a quarter of a teaspoonful of shirley poppy seed with an equal quantity of virginian stock, and sprinkle them very carefully on the mold in the stick. Fill the other half of the stick with moist earth, and then press the two halves together. Bind the stick at the bottom, middle, and top with strong raffia. Dampen the mold in the flower pot, and plant your stick in the middle, so that only two inches show above the surface.

Put the pot in a dark room for about a week, testing the mold for dampness, so that it does not get too wet and so rot the twig. Then bring it to the light, and in time little shoots will appear, which, as they develop, will grow into a sturdy plant bearing flowers of both the seeds planted! This will bloom for a long time, and give great delight and amusement.

Letter "C" Puzzle

The following five words begin with the sound of the letter "C." See if you can guess them.

1. A pleasant place in the summer.
2. One who sews.
3. An evergreen tree.
4. To hide.
5. To hunt for, ___

Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

While I have noticed a number of letters in the Monitor addressed to Snubs, I have never seen a reply from him. Don't celebrities in dogdom answer their "fan" mail? Surely Snubs isn't snobbish. Or is it because he leads such a busy life? I. C. N.

Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Cat and Dog Friends:

Today I found out that many of you are wondering why I have not answered your letters. The fact is, I thought the Boss was taking care of them. He always reads me your letters and I enjoy them very much. When he comes home from school this afternoon, I'll wiggle my tail and ask him why they have not been answered.

I wish you could meet my Boss. He is a fine fellow and we have great fun together. Of course I sometimes think he gives me more baths than I really need, but maybe that is because I do not seem to enjoy a bath very much.

Getting started is the worst part. After I am wet all over I don't mind it so much. The Boss is very careful never to let any soap get into my eyes. And he never allows any water to get into my ears—he knows I'd shake myself and give him a regular shower if he did!

After I am all nice and clean he dries me off with some soft towels. That is the part I like. And I've noticed that after I have had a bath he is much more likely to let me cuddle up in his lap while he reads the newspaper or some book. So I suppose it pays to have a bath now and then. How do the rest of you dogs feel about it?

It is about time for the Boss to come home from school, so I'll have to stop now and go and meet him. Snubs.

P. S.—Sponge has just come along and purred and asked to be remembered to all her friends.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Flower Puzzle published last week:

(1) Pear. (2) Alps. (3) Noon. (4) Slow. (5) Yarn. (Pansy).

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A black self-shining shoe polish.

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A new white cleaner that does not dust off.

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One of our first and finest shoe dressings.

Or send a copy of the words on the cover of the Oil Paste Tin.

WHITTEMORE BROTHERS have prepared for The Christian Science Monitor readers an attractive SNUBS jig-saw type puzzle in three colors—size 9x9 inches.

To secure one of these puzzles, mail us the box front from any one of the Whittemore products listed at the left together with ten cents to cover postage and mailing costs.

If you prefer, you may copy the words appearing on the top of a Whittemore's Oil Paste tin and send this together with ten cents for your puzzle. These words should be used for but one puzzle—duplicates may be had for box front and ten cents.

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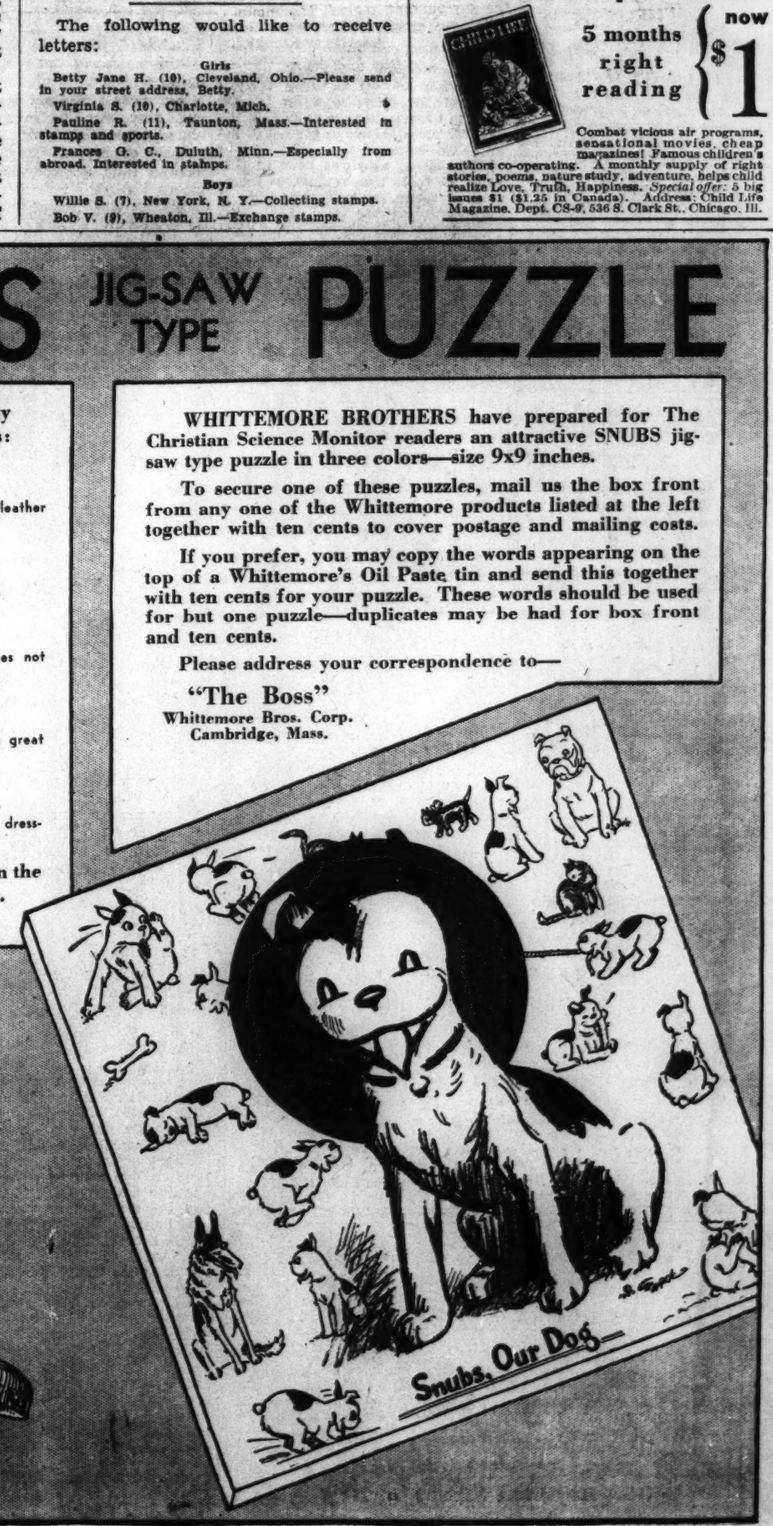

THE HOME FORUM

As Winter Lifts the Veil

SCAN the poets from Horace to Frost, and you will find them in one accord reflecting three outlooks upon the face of nature during winter days: lament for the fallen beauty of the leaves; celebration of new plant life lying unseen in the earth, gathering force to surge upward in the spring; and joy in wondrous forms which the blankets of the snow spread over field and wood. They bid us not to linger over these scenes too long and explore their mysteries, but to seek the warm hearth within doors and the delights of communing with books and friends, as we wait for—April. Sometimes, with a passing sense of relief, a poet looks upon the quiet-toned bareness of forests and fields. But, after all, these are not for him comparable to the full glory of the green-clad earth, not to say the late lamented splendor of autumn colors. Almost universal is the traditional feeling of desolation and desertion, so poignantly caught for all time in Shakespeare's description of

those boughs which shake against the cold!
Bare ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.

Through that exquisite image one looks upon the leafless trees as on a beautiful—however transient—ruin, and hastens to the shelter of the hearth.

Occasionally a poet like Tennyson sees the stark rugged power of winter. Before him rises the oak:

All his leaves
Fallen at length,
Look, he stands,
Trunk and bough,
Naked strength.

Symbol of all beauty that does not pass, here is the very visible essence of all that laughs at frost and winds and snow, eternally defying the changing year. The elemental facts of earth stand forth. Stripped of their mantles of green, the trees reveal themselves in every outline of form, every branch and twig, every trunk, from earth to sky. The earth veil has lifted.

Now, the face of nature is no longer a painting, it is an etching. But the lifted veil reveals far more than a mighty panorama of clear rugged line.

Behold, you look not *at* the scene but *through* it. As the solid walls have vanished, you command distance now. Through the ramparts which have concealed a world of mystery have opened countless avenues stretching on and on.

* * *

Perhaps you are one of the fortunate who can say: "How obvious and familiar!" Then do you know the exultant sense of vision not yet won by those who merely long, during these days, for the return of budding flowers and resurgent green. As you stand upon your favorite hilltop, you can look not only over a sky line of treetops, but through the receding lines of trunks and boughs, on and on into the deep shadows of the valley and then on again up the hillside beyond. Not only the endless tracery of branches has emerged from behind the veil, but innumerable vistas, as if by magic, have opened into the light, like the naves and aisles of so many cathedrals.

You begin your lingering descent down the slope. But the road itself is transformed. No longer do you see only to the first bend; but, curve after curve, the whole winding way lies exposed before you. And there it unwinds as it climbs the hillside beyond.

New hillsides and valleys, new roads. The whole scene has become transparent! Not drab or "desolate and forlorn" are the trees to you now. Rather do they draw themselves up proudly and declare: "Behold! we have flung down the curtains which have obscured your vision. See! a new world."

Yet perhaps, like me, you need not stir from your own windows to find the new scene, if you are fortunate enough to command lofty woods within your view. Do you realize how much of the sky's expanse has been concealed from you by the walls of green? Look at your horizon, formed by the etching of the treetops, and now see below that wavy line all the new sky that comes gleaming through the arabesque of tall trunks and their Gothic arches. Not only a new earth, but a new sky is ours.

And ours for all the months until the green veil spreads again over the slopes and valleys, roads and fields, and even hides a part of the blue sky on far horizons. And shall we not rejoice at the marvel of budding leaves which weave concealing tapestries over the vast framework of the bare woods? Yet, after they have turned again to red and gold, shall we not hail the lifting of the curtain upon the new visions which only winter days reveal to our eyes?

PAUL KAUFMAN.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Italian Wayside Scenery

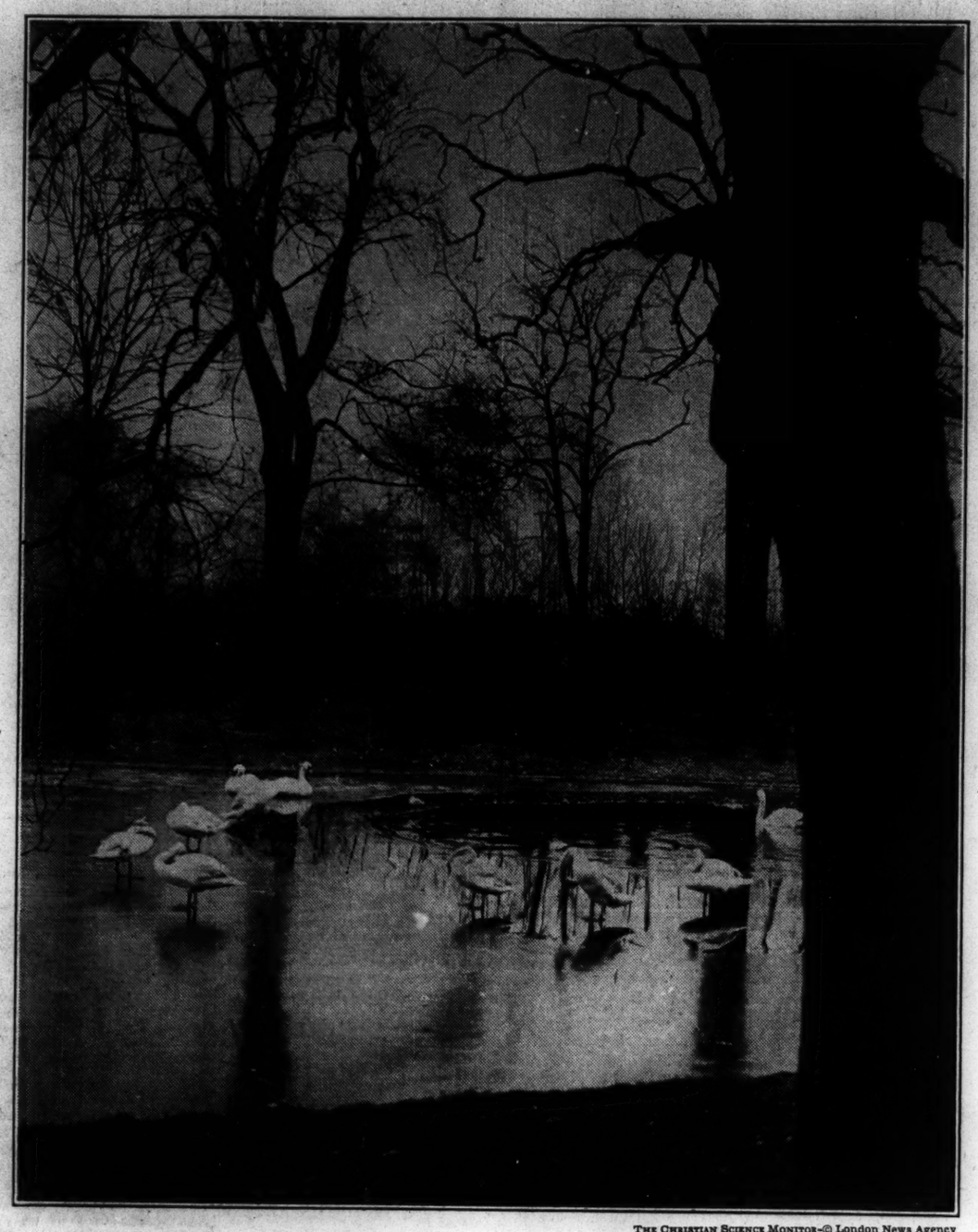
Pieve San Stefano possesses no famous "sights." On the walls of the Palazzo del Comune and the Palazzo Pretorio are a number of medallions and armorial devices, both in carved stone and in polychrome majolica, and there are sundry ancient terra-cottas and carvings in the various churches, but none of sufficient fame or importance to attract tourists. . . .

Pieve San Stefano, besides its regular weekly markets, has stated cattle markets or fairs when herds of the great long-horned white cattle, that play so important a rôle in Italian wayside scenery, are brought into the town to be sold or exchanged amongst the contadini of the surrounding region. The mountain country all around Pieve San Stefano is a conservative region where old manners and customs have remained unchanged. More than likely at one of these cattle markets you will see flocks of sheep brought in from their pastures amid great groves of oaks, in the care of robust peasant women still wearing the old-fashioned shaggy broad-brimmed hats and scarlet cloaks characteristic of their calling hereabouts.

Besides seeing traditional modes of dress, you will probably discover that many curious customs are still preserved among the hill people. . . .

In the long winter evenings, the young men of the countryside often gather at parties at the houses of the more well-to-do farmers; to indicate that the party has lasted long enough and that it is now time for the swains to go home, the mistress of the house moves the backlog of the fire and pushes it from its position on the hearth.

In this same mountain region, in the months between May and November, on moonlight nights you can often hear the melody of lusty voices floating down the valleys. They are the serenades of the young blades who are singing rounds and catches under the windows of their sweethearts—old rounds and catches, full of sylvan vigour and freshness, which their fathers and grandfathers sang before them, and which they now sing with the same ardour.—From "Down the Tiber and Up to Rome," by HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN, GEOFFREY J. MARKS, FRANK A. WALLIS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)



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Winter Time in Regent's Park, London

Sabrina's Song

Sabrina fair,
Listen where thou art sitting
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair;
Listen for dear honour's sake,
Goddess of the silver lake,
Listen and save! . . .

Rise, rise, and heave thy rosy head
From thy coral-paven bed,
And bridle in thy headlong wave,
Till thou our summons answered have.
Listen and save!

(Sabrina rises, attended by Water-Nymphs and Sings)

By the rushy-fringèd bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen
Of turkis blue, and emerald green,
That in the channel strays:
Whilst from off the waters fleet
Thus I set my printless feet
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread.
Gentle swain, at thy request
I am here!

—From "Comus," by JOHN MILTON.

Frosty Morning in China

Two days out of Kanchow we saw our first antelope, little scurrying clouds of brownish yellow sand blown along with incredible swiftness among the dunes. Many as we afterward saw, I never quite got used to the sight, or lost the thrill of watching them scurry and stop to browse and flicker on again in panic haste.

But the frosty morning of that day will never be forgotten for sheer elation. We started an hour before the first peep of dawn in the chill, and when we got clear of the little gateless walled town there was a quarter moon and a heaven full of stars. Then from every side came the clucking and subdued quacking of fat ducks and the whistle of wings as our cart's rumbling put them up from the roadside ditches.

But the geese! The world was peopled with geese, bugling and calling only fifty feet over our heads and gabbling as they grazed in the stubble. As it slowly lightened, enormous wedges of them came in sight from every side, all talking and hallooing and giving advice to the leaders as they flew. In the grey of early dawn they shone ghostly white from below. I never knew before how many cadences and tones and modulations the goose language holds. They talk and grumble and murmur and they fairly shout aloud till one fancies them a crowd of men and women fitted with wings for a long journey.

All this time phalanxes of enormous cranes were flapping over or alighting to graze. First an ordered company of them would flap unevenly and then suddenly fall into step, as it were, in perfect unison for a minute; then, setting their wings motionless, would sail like gigantic platters till they reached the ground, where they turned into high question marks as big as three-quarters-grown sheep.

There were thumping geese as heavy as a swan and, when the sun came up, smaller Lama geese dressed in tawny red robes. There was a marsh on either side of the road with ploughed land beyond. The ducks fell to the marsh and the geese to the furrows and the grazing. Then as the light grew more alive, I began to see snipe and plover and little fat ducks in pairs apart from the rest. There was a snipe-like bird, black and white with a crest, which waded and ran beside, very tame, and there were pairs of big sickle-billed curlew stepping about on stilts, with bodies as big as our tern. They whistled familiarly at me till I thought of the State of Maine. By now, from far-off farmsteadings, dogs were barking and cocks crowing and donkeys braying till, with the calling of near-by geese and the garrulous gargling of cranes right overhead, there seemed a terrific din.

With broad daylight there was plenty of life with noisy flocks flying by and fat birds feeding in the fields, but it was all different, changed in some strange way and less exciting. —From "The Long Old Road in China," by LANGDON WARNER. (Copyright, 1926, by Doubleday, Doran & Company.)

The Wind's Wdy

I started for the market, to sell my worsted cloth,
To buy a bone and onions to make a tasty broth.
My clogs said: "Keep the path, lass, until you reach the stile
By Turner's farm; then cross the beck and walk another mile."
But the wind in the heather began to play
A tune that was bonnie and ever so gay.
I felt as light as a wisp of hay;
My clogs said: "Walk." And I said: "Nay."

I dropped my clogs and worsted beneath a thorn in flower
And rose upon the wind's wings above St. Hilda's tower.
We floated over steeple and chimney and church spire.
Our flight was even swifter than flaming of a fire.
My cloth I found when I returned,
And my coals, to wee, black cinders burned.
There was no beef broth. Perhaps I sinned.
But I did like riding on the wind.

P. P. STEACHAN.

Bizonyságot Tenni

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

VALJON látjuk-e vagy nem, mindegyikünk bizonyságot tesz valamiről minden pillanatban. Más szóval viselkedésünkkel, beszédünkkel, és még arckifejezésünkkel is azon törekvéseinkről és céljainkról adunk folytonosan bizonyítékot, melyek gondolatainkat elfoglalják. Így ha valakit bizonyos tárgy különösen érdekel, rendesen nem tart sokáig míg ezt beszédjében észre lehet venni. Ha rokonszenves hallgatóra talál, esetleg ékesszólóvá vagy hosszadalmassá fog válni, mert oly tárgyba kezdett bele, amely őt nagy mértékben érdekli. Akaratlanúl is arról tesz tanuságot, amely figyelmét nagy fokban foglalja el, s amely esetleg életpályájának főmotívuma is.

Pilátus előtti nagyfontosságu kihallgatása alatt, közvetlenül a keresztrefeszítés előtt, Jézus Krisztus ezt mondta: „Én azért születtem, és azért jöttem e világra, hogy bizonyságot tegyek az igazságról." Mily felséges ez a kinyilatkoztatás! Lehetséges-e annál magasabb hivatás, mint az igazságról való tanuskodás? Ez azt jelentette, hogy nemcsak hogy a Mester értette az igazságot, hanem hogy egész élete, minden gondolata és cselekedete ahhoz alkalmazkodott. Ebben rejlett a bűn, betegség, egyszóval a halandó élet minden része s még az „utolsó ellenség" fölötti uralmának titka is. Ő a szellemi valódiság hű és igaz tanuja volt.

Sokan, akik Jézus Krisztus módja szerint szeretnek volna az igazságról, ha szerény mértékben is, bizonyságot tenni, talán tünődtek azon, hogyan lehetne azt tényleg megtenni. Nem sok azt mondani, hogy a történet minden korában komolyan gondolkozó emberek forrón óhajtottak Jézus hatalmának titkával megismerkedni. Nem köszöntené-e örömmel bárki, aki embertársait szereti, azon képességet, mellyel testi szenvedés, bűn és hiánytól megszabadíthatná őket? Az ilyeneknek a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) a szellemi uralom jó hírét hozza, mely uralmat Istennek, és az ember és Isten közötti rokonságnak helyes megértésével lehet elnyerni. A Mester ezt mondta: „A ki hisz én bennem, az is cselekszi majd azokat a cselekedeteket, a melyeket én cselekszem." Aki a Krisztusi Tudományt érteni kezdi, attól a perctől fogva tanujává válik azon igazságnak, melynek kinyilatkoztatásáért Jézus Krisztus jött el közénk. Ezt gyakran bizonyítják be azoknak tanuságai, akik gyógyíthatatlannak vélt betegségektől lettek felszabadítva. Ezt erkölcsi ujjászületésben is láthatjuk, egy olyan életben, amely megtisztult és magasztosabb szellemi gondolkozásról tesz fokozott mértékben tanuságot.

A Krisztusi Tudomány mindenkit képessé tesz arra, hogy az igazságnak tanujává lehessen, mert betölteti a szive legmélyébe az igazság szeretetét. Mikor valaki a Krisztusi Tudomány növekedő megértésével fel tudja fogni, hogy az ember, aki Istennek, Szellemnek, képmására és hasonlatosságára van teremtve, tökéletes, mint az Atya tökéletes, evvel az életnek uj mértékét állítja fel gondolkozásában. Hogy ezen uj mértékeket elérje, s hogy ez által Jézus Krisztus életét és cselekedeteit megközelítse, lesz ez után élete főcélja. Az ön megtisztulásának mély és kutató folyamatába kezd bele. Önmagában működő hittérítő lesz belőle. Folyton kevésbbé fogja eltürhetni azt, ami nem valódi, nem szeretetre méltó, ami nem hasonlít azon emberre, akit Isten teremtett. Így az, ami szivében ég és ragyog, mint jelzőtűz sugárzik ki mindég belőle, és így tudatosan tesz bizonyságot az ember valódi, szellemi lényének igazságáról.

A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-nek (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 298-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt írja: „Az, amit anyagi érzéknek hívnak, a dolgoknak csakis halandó, ideiglenes fogalmáról tehet jelentést, a szellemi értelem azonban csak az Igazságról tehet bizonyságot." Ezen szellemi értelem megszületése, az igazi szellemi felfogás és észlelés virradása, mely a Krisztusi Tudomány megértésével jön, teszi képessé az embert arra, hogy az igazságnak tanujává lehessen, azon perctől fogva, melyben először kezdte megérteni. És ezután ennek arányában nem fog se védője, se képviselője, se közvetítő eszköze lenni többé annak, ami nem igaz, ami nem olyan mint Isten és az Ő tökéletes szellemi teremtése. Jó egészséget, embertársaival való boldogabb viszonyokat, és szükségeinek megfelelőbb kielégítését fogja kifejezni. A hiányban való általános hiedelem nem fogja megigézni, mert tudja, hogy az Isten által teremtett ember mindég el van látva mindennel, amire szüksége van. Így lesz itt és most a valódi ember örökké áldott voltának élő tanujává.

Nincsen semmi, ami mélyebben kielégítő lenne, vagy ami több boldogságot hozna magával, mint az a tehetség, mellyel az igazságra vonatkozólag bizonyságot tudunk tenni. Érdekessé tesz minden múló órát. Ez az a szellemi kedv, amely képessé tesz minket arra, hogy minden kötelességet vagy örömteljes alkalmat helyesen egyensúlyozott lelkesedéssel közelítsünk meg. Tudatos nyugodtságot és méltóságot ad. Őszinteséget teremt. Mert a Krisztusi Tudomány gondolatainkat tényleg kijavítja, megtisztítja és fokozatosan felvilágosítja, képesek leszünk az emberiség javát legjobb tehetségeinkkel szolgálni. Az ilyen ember a Mester e mondásának lesz élő példája: „Nem rejtethetik el a hegyen épített város."

Bearing Witness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHETHER we are aware of the fact or not, each one of us is momentarily bearing witness to something. In other words, we are constantly giving evidence by our behavior, our conversation, and even by our countenances, of the aspirations and aims which occupy our thoughts. Thus, when one is keenly interested in any subject, it is usually not long before this becomes apparent in his conversation. If he has encountered a congenial listener, he may become eloquent, or even diffusive, because he has launched upon a subject which seems to him of great interest. All unconsciously he is bearing witness to that which in large degree occupies his attention, and which may even be the mainspring of his career.

In that momentous interview with Pilate, immediately preceding the crucifixion, Christ Jesus said, "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." What a magnificent declaration! What higher calling could there possibly be than to bear witness to the truth? This meant that not only did the Master apprehend the truth, but that his whole life, his every thought and action, conformed thereto. Herein lay the secret of his dominion over sin and disease, indeed over every phase of mortal experience, including even "the last enemy." He was the faithful and true witness to spiritual reality.

Many who have longed to bear witness to the truth in some degree as Christ Jesus did, may have wondered wistfully how this was to be accomplished. It is safe to say that scores of earnest thinkers down through the ages have yearned to know the secret of his power. Who that loves his fellow man would not welcome the ability to free him from physical suffering, from sin, and from lack? To such, Christian Science comes bringing the good news of spiritual dominion, a dominion gained through the right understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him. The Master said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." Each one who gains an understanding of Christian Science becomes from that moment a witness to the truth which Christ Jesus came to reveal. This is frequently attested and demonstrated by individual release from what has been considered an incurable disease. It is seen also in moral regeneration, in a life that gives increasing evidence of purified and uplifted spiritual thinking.

Christian Science enables each one to become a witness to the truth by implanting a love of the truth in his inmost heart. When through an understanding of Christian Science one apprehends that man, made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, is perfect, even as the Father is perfect, a new standard is set up in his thought. To attain to this standard, and thus approximate the life and work of Christ Jesus, then becomes his main objective. He enters upon a deep and searching process of self-purification. He becomes a missionary unto himself. Less and less can he tolerate that which is untrue, unlovely, unlike the man of God's creating. Thus, at all times that which radiates and glows in his heart shines forth like a beacon, and he bears conscious witness to the truth of man's real, spiritual being.

On page 298 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "What is termed material sense can report only a mortal temporary sense of things, whereas spiritual sense can bear witness only to Truth." It is the birth of this spiritual sense, the dawning of true spiritual perception and discernment, which an understanding of Christian Science brings, that enables each one to become a witness to the truth from the moment he gains some understanding of it. He proportionately ceases thereafter to be an advocate, representative, or agent for that which is untrue, that which is unlike God and His perfect spiritual creation. He finds himself expressing good health, happier human relationships, a more adequate supply. He is not mesmerized by any general belief in lack, because he knows that the man of God's creating is always supplied with everything he needs. Thus he becomes a living witness to the real man's eternal blessedness here and now.

There is nothing which brings with it a greater sense of satisfaction, or which confers more happiness, than this ability to bear witness to the truth. It lends interest to each passing hour. It is the spiritual animus which enables one to approach every duty or pleasure with well-balanced enthusiasm. It bestows conscious poise and dignity. It engenders frankness. Because one's thought is being truly cleansed and purged and continually enlightened by Christian Science, one is in a position to give the very best that he has for the betterment of mankind. Such a one exemplifies the saying of the Master, "A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Uncle Moses Polock Makes a Trade

My uncle's appreciation of books showed itself long before he took over the publishing and bookselling business established in Philadelphia in 1780, just before the close of the Revolution. Throughout his youth books had been dear to him, and his father, noting this, encouraged him to keep together the volumes he prized most. Yet he gained local attention, not as a book collector but as a publisher, when with a certain amount of initiative he brought out the works of the first American novelist, Charles Brockden Brown. But I early had my suspicions of him as a publisher. It seemed to me that he used the publishing business as a literary cat's-paw by which he might conceal his real interest and love—searching for, finding, and treasuring rare books.

After all, if one is in a trade, certain expectations are held by the public; and the older Uncle Moses grew the less willing he became to meet these expectations. To publish books and sell them was one phase; but to collect, and then to sell, he considered a different and entirely personal affair. . . .

Samuel W. Pennypacker, who in later years became governor of Pennsylvania, was another avid book collector and constant habitué of the old Commerce Street bookshop. His hobby was anything he could lay his hands upon from the Franklin press. . . .

Pennypacker was a fervent admirer of George Washington, and he had once heard of a letter which General Washington wrote from one of the scenes of his childhood, Pennypacker's Mills. He couldn't seem to forget this letter, for he was always talking about it, hoping to trace it to its owner and eventually make it his own.

I shall never forget the day Uncle Moses told him he had found and bought this letter. He handed it to Pennypacker with a light of triumphant amusement in his eyes. After reading it, Pennypacker put it down on the table before him and, without raising his eyes, said in a peculiarly exhausted way, "Polock, I must have this letter. You can make any bargain you choose, but I must have it!" Hardly waiting for the other to reply, he rushed down the stairs, to return a few moments later with two books under his arm. My uncle's blue eyes were but mocking questions as he pushed them aside after glancing at their title pages. They were two valuable books, but not unusually so. Pennypacker had by this time unbuttoned his coat, and I saw him take from an inner pocket a thin yellow envelope.

"These"—Pennypacker pointed to his two books—"and this." He opened the envelope and gave my uncle its contents. It, too, was a letter from George Washington, yet no sign of emotion swept the old man's features as he read. But the exchange was made rather quickly, I thought, and it would have been difficult to decide which bargainer was the more satisfied. I have read both letters many times since. The Pennypacker's Mills letter was dated September 29, 1777, and addressed: "On public service, to the Honorable John Hancock, President of Congress, Lancaster."

The letter which my uncle received was written four years later from Philadelphia, in 1781, to Abraham Skinner, Commissary General of Prisoners, and was easily the more important, historically, of the two, as General Washington discussed throughout the surrender of Cornwallis and the exchange of prisoners at Yorktown.—From "Books and Bidders," by A. S. W. ROSENBACH. (Boston: Little Brown.)

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STOCK PRICES SLIP OFF IN LIGHT TRADING

Market Shows No Immediate Signs of Rallying—Utilities Lower

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The stock market followed a quiet downward course today, showing numerous losses of 1 to 3 points in the later dealings.

"Repeal" issues were firm but dull. American Can, under considerable pressure, dropped more than 3 points, while losses of about 2 occurred in Allied Chemical, McKeesport Tin Plate and Union Pacific. Du Pont, Columbian Carbon and J. C. Penney were off a point or more. National Distillers was up 2, and Owens-Illinois Glass gained a point.

U. S. Steel and Montgomery Ward lost major fractions.

Sales approximated 850,000 shares.

The week's dividend developments started off well with du Pont ordering its regular quarterly of 50 cents, which had been foreshadowed by General Motors recent regular.

American Can evidently declined in response to its 1932 earnings report showing net equivalent to $3.26 a share, which is somewhat under the $4 annual dividend rate.

Consolidated Gas reported 1932 net of $4.07 a share, or slightly above the $4 annual dividend, but off substantially from the previous year, in which this big power distributor earned $4.94 a share.

Important dividends slated for action tomorrow are Chesapeake & Ohio and Union Carbide; a regular payment on the former regarded in Wall Street as assured, while there is some uncertainty about Union Carbide.

Repeal Resolution

Wall Street was keenly interested in the House's vote on the repeal resolution, following its acceptance in the Senate. The return of Ambassador Lindsay from London, and his scheduled conference with President-Elect Roosevelt in New York also attracted attention. It was noted that the Bank of England bought about $18,000,000 in gold, restoring its reserves of the metal to the level before it paid its Dec. 15 debt installment.

The January foreign trade figures for the United States showed the third successive monthly decline. The total of $120,000,000 compared with $153,000,000 reached in October, in the autumn pickup. Imports in January were off a little. The total of $96,000,000 compared with $105,000,000 in October. Instability of foreign exchanges is regarded as one of the chief deterrents to foreign trade, and prominent bankers consider settlement of the vexed debt problem as vital.

The petroleum outlook was a little befogged by a substantial increase in crude output in the last half or last week in California, threatening the price structure there. Week-end surveys, however, brought predictions of a 25-cent-a-barrel increase in crude in the Southwest.

Phillips Petroleum issued its annual statement, showing marked improvement resulting chiefly from the better price structure in 1932. The company cleared 18 cents a common share, contrasted with a substantial deficit in 1931.

Bond Prices Off

Special influences, both domestic and foreign, continued to cast shadows over the bond market today, and prices drifted irregularly lower in rather quiet trading.

United States Government loans were under considerable pressure while Japanese and German obligations again recorded new losses. While the best grade corporation mortgages generally followed a fractional range, some of the semi-speculative groups were rather heavy.

The market apparently ignored reports of somewhat steadier trade trends, improved car loadings and signs of improvement in localized banking situations. The meeting today of President-Elect Roosevelt and British Ambassador Lindsay was viewed as constructive and as indicating an attempt would be made to cut a lot of red tape in the forthcoming war-debt negotiations.

The decline of federal maturities, ranging from 3/32nds, to 24/32nds of a point was somewhat unsettling, and was attributed partly to the "liquidizing" operations of various institutions.

Japanese bonds were off from fractions to more than 2 points at one time as the Far Eastern war troubles failed to show any immediate signs of settlement. German Government 5½s lost more than a point. The Reich political picture was uncertain. Bonds of Belgium and Australia were soft, and those of France and Italy were moderately lower. Some of the Argentines and Austrians improved.

Losses of a point or more were suffered by loans of Western Union, Illinois Central, Canadian Pacific, Chile Copper, American Smelting and Detroit Edison. Most railroad liens were a trifle easier.

Small gains were recorded by some bonds of American Telephone, Lautaro Nitrate and Standard Oil of New York.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Feb. 20	Last Feb. 18
1328	Am TT	101½	99¾	100	100¾
10	Amoskeag	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
500	Andes Pet	.05	.05	.05	..
50	Atlas Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
10	Big Sanf pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
55	Bos El	68⅛	68	68	68¼
10	Bos & Alb	89½	89½	89½	..
10	B&M A sta	10	10	10	10
475	Cop Range	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
7	E G&F pf	58½	58½	58½	58⅛
8	E G&F prpf	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	65½
52	Edison Elec	160½	159¼	159¼	159⅛
55	First Nat S	49½	49¼	49¼	..
30	Gen Capital	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
150	Mass Util	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
49	Nash	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
35	NE Tel	88	87	88	87½
200	Pocahontas	11	10	10	..
75	Shawmut	7	7	7	7
6	Stone Web	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
20	Sull Mach	3½	3½	3½	..
28	Swift & Co	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
50	Torrington	29⅜	29½	29½	29¾
755	Uni Shoe	37⅛	35	36	37⅛
200	Uni Gas	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	US&Int S pf	17	17	17	..
200	Utah Met	.27	.27	.27	..
	BONDS				
$2000	Amoskeag 6s	34	34	34	35
1000	E Mass 4½s	26	26	26	..
1200	E Mass 5s	28	28	28	..

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 20	Last Feb. 18
15¾	10	2	Adams Millis	400	11	10⅞	10½	10½
5½	4	..	Adams Express	700	4½	4	4	4
10½	9¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
64½	54¼	3	Air Reduction	700	55¾	54¼	55	55½
1⅜	1	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13⅜	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1600	12½	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1⅜	1	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
3½	2	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2	2	2	..
8¼	6⅜	..	Alleghany Steel	50	6½	6½	6½	..
89⅜	75⅛	6‡	Allied Chem	4100	76⅞	75⅛	75½	77½
121½	118⅞	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	120½
9	6⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	100	6½	6½	6½	..
22	20	2	Amerada	400	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
12½	10	..	Am Bank Note	100	10	10	10	9½
38¼	28	2	Am Bank Note pf	10	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
6	2⅜	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	6	6	6	..
12	9⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
62⅜	52⅜	4	Am Can	6000	55⅝	52⅝	53⅝	56⅝
128¾	120½	7	Am Can pf	100	120½	120½	120½	..
8	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7	7	7	7⅛
20	16½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	17	17	17	..
40	36¼	3¶	Am Chicle	400	37⅞	36½	36½	..
22⅜	18	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	18⅝	18½	18½	19
10⅝	4¾	..	Am European	200	5¼	4¾	4¾	..
8⅛	5½	..	Am & For Pow	1100	6	5½	5½	5⅞
14	9⅝	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	11	10½	10⅝	11
12	7⅜	..	Am & For Pow 2	100	8½	8½	8½	..
9¼	6⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
4⅞	4⅛	..	Am Hawaiian	200	4½	4½	4½	..
15¼	13½	1	Am Hide & L pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
6½	4⅛	..	Am Ice	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8⅜	6⅛	..	Am International	1400	6¼	6	6	6½
2¼	¾	..	Am La Fr	10	2	2	2	..
8¼	5⅛	..	Am Locomotive	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
23¼	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	20½	20½	20½	21⅛
5⅛	3⅜	..	Am Metal	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	17	1½	Am News	10	20	20	20	..
9¼	5⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	2400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
24½	18	3	Am P&L 6% pf	100	16	16	16	..
71½	13⅛	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	400	13½	13	12	12¼
7⅝	5⅝	..	Am Radiator	900	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
10⅜	7¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	8	7¾	7¾	..
22⅜	20¾	3	Am Safety Razor	400	21½	21	21	21½
13	12	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
14⅝	11¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	13½	13	13	13½
35⅞	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	32½	32½	32½	33½
27	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	26½	24	26½	23½
7⅝	5½	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
35¼	31⅞	2½¶	Am Stores	700	32¼	31½	31½	32¼
27½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	26	25¾	25¾	26¼
109⅜	98¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	8100	101	99⅝	100	101⅜
18⅞	11⅝	..	Am Type F pf	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12
19½	13	1	Am Wat W & E	1200	13½	13	13	14
16¾	12	1	Am WW&E ct	400	12¼	12	12	13
5⅜	4	..	Am Woolen	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
26⅜	23	..	Am Woolen pf	100	23	23	23	23¾
8¾	6½	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
10¼	9	.60	Anchor Cap	700	11	10½	10½	10¾
49¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	47¾	47	47	..
1⅜	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
1¼	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	300	¾	¾	¾	..
11½	7½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
2½	2½	..	Artloom Sorp	10	2½	2½	2½	..
51½	48½	..	Artloom Corp pf	10	48½	48½	48½	..
5¼	3⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	3⅞	3½	3½	3¾
46½	38⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	5100	39¾	38⅝	39	40¼
66	54⅞	5	Atchison pf	400	64	63¾	64	64¼
23¾	17¼	..	Alt Coast Line	200	21	21	21	22¾
17¼	15¼	1	Atl Refining	1100	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅜
56½	39⅝	4‡	Auburn Auto	2700	41½	39⅛	39⅛	41¼
14	14	1	Austin Nicholas A	70	14	14	14	..
7¾	5¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
			—B—					
6¾	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5	5	5	5
15⅜	11	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
11¾	8⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	2000	10	9½	9⅝	10⅛
14	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12⅜
85	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	84½	84½	84½	..
4¼	3⅞	..	Barnsdall A	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¾
12	8¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
50	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	48	48	48	..
4⅝	3½	..	Belding Hem	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
11½	8	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	8½	8	8	8⅝
11⅛	9⅜	..	Best & Co	400	10	9¾	9¾	..
16⅞	12½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1100	13	12½	12½	13⅝
33⅞	28	..	Beth Steel pf	400	29⅜	28	28	29¾
14¾	12	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	13	13	13	12⅛
26⅜	19⅝	1.60¶	Borden	1700	20½	19¾	19¾	20⅜
4¾	7⅛	..	Borg Warner	1200	7⅜	7	7	7½
5⅛	3⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
9	7¾	1	Briggs & Strat	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
38	23½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	24⅜	23½	24⅜	24¼
82	71⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	72¼
3	2½	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	2½	2½	2½	..
4⅛	3	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
5	3⅝	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
3⅜	2½	..	Bullard	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
4¼	1⅜	..	Burns Bros pf	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
8¼	6¾	1.40	Burroughs Add	700	6⅞	6¾	6¾	..
23½	13⅛	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	40	15¼	15	15	..
⅞	¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	¾	¾	¾	..
15	11½	..	Byers	100	11½	11½	11½	12
			—C—					
10¾	8⅜	..	Calif Packing	300	9¼	8¾	8¾	..
⅜	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10⅜	8¼	1	Canada Dry	200	8¼	8¼	8	..
14⅝	8⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9½
50	38⅜	..	Case Thresh	150	41	39½	40⅜	41
60	48½	4	Case Thresh pf	10	49	49	49	..
9⅛	6	..	Caterpillar Trac	500	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6
9	5½	..	Celanese Corp	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
19⅝	14	1½	Central Aguirre	600	18⅜	18	18	19
8⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
1¼	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	1	1	1	..
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	5500	18⅛	17	17½	17⅝
30½	26¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	9500	28⅛	26⅞	27⅜	27¾
3	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	..
8⅜	3¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4⅝
2⅜	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1½	1½	1½	..
3½	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
6¼	3⅝	..	Chi & N'western	400	4¼	4	4	4¼
9¼	5⅞	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
4	2⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅛
5⅝	3⅜	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4	4	4	..
7½	5	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5	5	5	..
8½	5½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	6¼	6	6¼	..
4	3¼	..	Childs Company	2500	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
17¼	10¼	1	Chrysler	7900	11¼	10¼	10½	11⅛
12½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	11	11	11	..
62	60	3.20	Cleve & Pitts	100	60	60	60	..
13	10⅛	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	10½	10⅛	10⅛	..
7⅛	5	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
19½	14	..	Colo & So 1 pf	10	17	17	17	..
17¾	12	1	Columbia Gas	2000	13½	12⅝	12¾	13½
77⅜	67	6	Columbia G pf A	200	67	67	67	..
10⅝	9	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	9	9	9	..
35¾	27¼	2	Columbian Carb	1000	39¼	28	28½	29½
6	4⅜	..	Comm Credit	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20½	19¼	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	50	20	20	20	20
76½	72⅜	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	90	75	75	75	75
24⅛	22½	3	Comm Cred A	1500	23⅛	22½	23	23⅛
20	19½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	20	20	20	..
15	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	22⅞	21	21	23
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅝
12¼	9¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1500	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
2⅞	2	..	Comwlth & So	5000	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
50	30	6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	500	33⅞	30½	31	34
8⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film 1pf	600	9½	9¼	9⅜	10
63¼	46⅜	4	Consol Gas	9100	47⅜	46⅜	47⅛	47⅜
5½	3	1½	Consol Laundries	1100	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
6⅛	5⅛	..	Consol Oil	4500	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	6
100¼	97	8	Consol Oil pf	200	97	97	97	97
⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	⅜
40¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	500	39⅛	38⅝	39	40
42½	37½	2	Cont Can	1500	38⅝	37½	38	39
17¼	13⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14½
2¾	1½	..	Cont Motors	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
6¼	5¼	..	Cont Oil	2000	5⅝	5½	5½	5¾
56¾	48¼	3	Corn Products	1000	50	48¼	49	50¼
145¾	133	7	Corn Prod pf	70	134	133	133	..
4¼	3½	..	Coty	500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
28⅞	24⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	25	25	25	..
3⅞	2⅝	..	Crosley Radio	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
19	14¾	..	Crown Cork & S	1500	19	17⅞	17⅞	18½
16	10¾	..	Crucible Steel	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
2	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
15	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
23½	21	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	21	21	21	21
11⅞	7½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
48⅝	33	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	34	34	34	33⅛
2½	1⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	7500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
			—D—					
4⅞	1	..	Davison Chem	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	2⅛	..	Davega St	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9¾	7	.30	Deere & Co pf	300	7⅛	7	7	..
58¼	44	..	Del & Hudson	4500	46⅜	44	45	46½
27⅜	20½	..	Del Lack & W	3000	22	20⅝	21⅛	22½
3	2½	..	Denver R G pf	200	2½	2½	2½	..
19¼	18⅛	1	Diamond Match	1000	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	..
28	26¼	1¶	Diamond M pf	1200	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26¾
15¾	12⅛	1.30	Dome Mines	1500	14¼	14	14⅛	14⅛
15⅝	12⅝	1.50¶	Dominion Stores	300	13	13	13	12⅜
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	700	12	11½	11½	11½
8	7	..	Dresser A	300	7¼	7	7	7½
3¾	2½	..	Dresser B	200	3	3	3	..
41½	34⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	5300	36⅛	34¾	35¼	36¼
106	97⅞	6	du Pont deb	200	102	102	102	102¼
14⅛	9½	..	Durham Hos pf	110	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
			—E—					
61⅜	51¾	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	54	52⅝	52⅝	54⅛
20⅞	13¾	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	14½	13¾	13⅞	14⅝
1¼	1	..	Elec Boat	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7⅞	4⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	5
30½	12½	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt pf	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½
18¾	11	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	1200	12	11	11	..
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	22½	22½	22½	23
38	28	6	Engineers PS 6pf	200	28	28	28	..
35	25	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	25	25	25	..
11	8½	1½	Equitable Off Blg	100	8¾	8½	8½	..
6½	5	..	Erie RR	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
4⅞	4½	2e	Eureka Vacuum	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
1½	1	..	Evans Products	100	1	1	1	..
			—F—					
3½	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10½	1⅞	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	8½	8½	8½	..
18¾	14⅝	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	15	14½	14½	15½
13⅞	10½	1	Firestine T & R	100	10½	10½	10½	..
63⅝	51	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
56	48⅛	2½	First Nat Stores	1300	49⅜	47½	47⅞	49¾
10⅛	7	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	7	7	7	..
20½	17¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	560	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅞
2½	1½	..	Fox Film A	800	1½	1½	1½	1½
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
26⅜	20⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1800	21	20⅛	20⅛	21½
			—G—					
1⅜	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
19⅝	16	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	16½	16	16	..
7⅜	6	..	Gen Asphalt	400	6	6	6	..
15¼	13	2	Gen Baking	3600	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	..
10	6⅝	..	Gen Cable pf	20	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	7
16⅝	12	.40	*Gen Electric	18600	12⅝	12	12¼	13⅛
12	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1900	11⅞	11¾	11¾	..
27¾	22⅜	2	Gen Foods	2900	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	23
2½	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
41½	38½	3	Gen Mills	1100	40½	39⅛	39⅛	..
98	96	6	Gen Mills pf	400	96⅛	96¼	96¼	..
14⅞	11⅝	1	Gen Motors	25400	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	12⅝
77¼	68⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	69	69	69	69⅜
3¾	2⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	1900	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅛
20¼	14⅞	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2700	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15⅜
75	69	5	Gillette S R pf	300	69	69	69	..
1¼	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4⅞	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	3⅝	3½	3½	..
16⅞	13¼	1.20	Gold Dust	700	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13½
6⅛	4	..	Goodrich	1100	4½	4	4	4⅛
18⅜	10⅝	..	Goodyear	300	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12
45	27⅞	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	32	32	32	32
2⅛	1½	..	Graham Paige	400	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
24½	25	3	Grand Un pf	100	25	25	25	..
21⅝	16⅝	1	Grant (WT)	100	17½	17¼	17¼	..
11⅞	7⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1200	9	8¾	8⅞	9
7	5⅜	..	Great Nor Ore	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10⅛	7	..	Great West Sug	500	10	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
90	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	86	86	86	86½
1¼	⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
12½	8⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
			—H—					
18	15	..	Hamilton W pf	10	15	15	15	..
1⅞	1	..	Hayes Body	200	1	1	1	..
5¼	5	..	Hercules Motors	300	5	5	5	..
2	3½	..	Holland Furnace	200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	..
169	145	9	*Homestake Min	400	166	161	161	..
6	5	..	Houdaille Her A	100	5	5	5	..
2½	1½	..	Houdaille Her B	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
51¼	50	4.20	Household Fin pf	400	50½	50	50	..
15¾	12	..	Houston Oil	100	12	12	12	..
3¼	2¼	..	Houston Oil new	900	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8⅞	5½	.40	Howe Sound	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
15¾	13⅞	2½	Hudson & Man	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14½
38	35	5	Hud & Man pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
5½	3⅜	..	Hudson Motor	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
3⅛	2⅛	..	Hupp Motors	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
			—I—					
15⅛	11¼	..	Ill Central	900	12⅞	12¼	12¼	13⅛
¾	½	..	Indian Motor	100	½	½	½	½
38⅝	28½	2	Indus Rayon	3500	34⅝	33	33⅛	34½
4⅛	2⅞	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
3½	1½	..	Insuranshare Md	900	1½	1½	1½	..
7⅛	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1⅛	¾	..	Intercon Rub	200	1	1	1	..
3½	2⅜	..	Interlake Iron	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
97½	84	6	Int Business M	500	85¾	84	84½	86⅝
4⅛	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
¾	½	..	Int Combustion	1300	½	½	½	..
25¼	15¾	.60	Int Harvester	6700	16⅞	15¾	16¼	16⅞
6⅛	4	..	Int Hydroelec	500	4	4	4	..
8⅝	7¼	..	Int Nickel	2900	7½	7½	7½	7¾
42	40¼	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	40½	40½	40½	..
2¼	2	..	Int Rys Cen Am	110	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
18⅜	15½	1½	Int Salt	200	16	15½	15½	..
27¼	24⅝	2	Int Shoe	300	27	26½	27	..
14¾	10	..	Int Silver	400	12	11½	12	11⅝
40	26⅛	..	Int Silver pf	20	30	29⅞	29⅞	28
8½	5¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	5400	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅜
			—J—					
28⅞	25	3	Jewel Tea	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26
23¾	17½	..	Johns Manville	400	17½	17½	17½	..
50	38	..	Jones & L'lin pf	100	39½	38	38	..
			—K—					
11	7⅜	..	Kan C South	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
16	13	2	Kan C South pf	400	13½	13	13	..
8½	7⅜	..	Kayser (J) & Co	400	7⅞	7½	7½	..
5⅝	4	..	Kelvinator Corp	700	4	4	4	4
10⅛	8⅛	..	Kennecott Cop	4200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
10¾	7⅝	1	Kresge	1900	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
100	98	7	Kresge pf	40	98	98	98	..
2	1⅛	..	Kresge Dept S	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
18¼	16⅛	1	Kroger Groc & B	1400	17	16⅜	16½	16¾
			—L—					
14⅞	10½	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	11⅛	11	11	..
47¾	39	2.40	Lehman Corp	1400	39⅜	39	39	39⅞
6¾	5⅝	..	Libbey-Owens-F	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
14½	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	400	12¼	12	12	..
9¼	8¼	.80	Link-Belt	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
14⅞	11⅛	..	Liquid Carbonic	2300	13¾	13	13	13⅞
21½	14⅛	3	Loew's Inc	1400	14¾	14⅜	14½	14½
56½	48	6½	Loew's pf	200	48	48	48	..
27	20½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	21¾	20½	20½	21¾
120	115	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	118	118	118	..
19⅜	16¾	1¾	Louisville G&E A	400	17	16¾	17	16⅞
32	21¼	..	Louisville & N	1900	27¼	25¾	25¾	27¾
6½	5	..	Ludlum Steel	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
			—M—					
18¼	16¼	2	McCall Corp	400	17	16⅞	16⅞	..
23⅜	18⅝	1⅛¶	McIntyre Porcu	2700	21¾	21	21	21⅜
51⅞	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	1400	49½	47⅜	47⅜	49⅞
1	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
35¾	25⅛	2	Macy (RH) & Co	200	27	26¼	26¼	27
1	⅜	..	Manati Sug pf	50	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2⅞	1½	..	Mandel Bros	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10⅜	6	..	Man Elv mg	1200	7¾	7½	7⅝	8
11½	8⅞	.80	Marine Mid	1900	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Marmon Motor	100	¾	¾	¾	..
6¼	4¼	..	Marshall Field	100	4½	4½	4½	..
13¾	11½	1	May Dept Stores	400	12	11½	11½	..
2⅛	1⅜	..	Maytag	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
19	14	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	300	14¼	14	14	14¼
8¾	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1200	7½	6¾	6¾	7¼
4⅞	4⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	700	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
19	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	1000	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	16
4⅜	2⅝	..	Mo Pacific	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
7	4	..	Mo Pacific pf	2100	4⅜	4	4	4⅜
10	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	1000	10	10	10	10
31	2⅞	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	28½	28⅛	28⅛	..
15	10¼	..	Montgom Ward	9600	11⅜	10¼	10¼	11¼
⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
⅜	¼	..	Mcto Met Gauge	100	¼	¼	¼	..
14⅞	9½	..	Motor Products	400	10¼	10⅛	10¼	..
3¼	2¼	..	Motor Wheel	100	2½	2¼	2¼	..
6½	3¼	..	Mullins Mfg	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
3¾	2	..	Murray Body	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
			—N—					
13⅛	13¼	1	Nash Motors	1200	14½	13⅝	14	14½
2⅜	1¾	..	Nat Acme	100	2	2	2	..
41	32¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1500	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	34
8⅞	6¾	..	Nat Cash Reg	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
18¼	12½	2	Nat Dairy Prod	10100	12⅞	12½	12½	13⅜
110	105	7	Nat Lead pf A	90	105⅛	105	105	..
81	77⅛	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	..
15¼	9⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2100	10¾	9⅞	10	10¾
22	16	.50	Nat Steel	2100	18½	16	16	18¼
8½	5⅝	..	Nat Surety	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
10⅜	6½	.60	Nat Tea	100	9	9	9	9⅛
5¼	4⅜	..	Nevada Cons Cop	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
21½	16½	..	NY Central	12100	17	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
4½	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	200	3⅛	3	3	..
120	106	5	NY & Harlem	30	110	109	109	..
17⅝	13	..	NY NH & H	1400	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅞
30¾	23½	..	NY NH & H pf	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
11⅞	7⅝	..	NY Ont & W	400	9⅞	9½	9½	10¼
5⅛	1¾	.10	NY Shipbldg	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
56	31	7	NY Shipbldg pf	30	51¼	51	51¼	54¾
110	100	7	NY Steam 7%	40	101	100	101	..
21¼	17⅜	1.10e	Noranda M	2700	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20¼
125	115	8	Norfolk & West	900	122	120½	120½	120
31½	21⅝	10a	North American	6100	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	23
46	40	3	North Amer pf	100	40	40	40	..
7⅛	5	..	No Am Aviation	1600	5⅜	5	5	5½
17⅜	13	..	Northern Pacific	4100	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14⅝
30½	29⅛	3	Northwestern Tel	20	30	30	30	..
			—O—					
7⅛	5¾	..	Ohio Oil	700	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
2⅝	1⅜	..	Oliver Farm Eq	600	1½	1½	1½	..
2¼	1⅜	..	Omnibus	300	2	1⅞	2	..
13⅛	10¼	1	Otis Elevator	1200	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
4⅜	3	..	Otis Steel	100	3	3	3	..
10⅞	6½	..	Otis Steel ppf	60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
37¾	33½	2	Owens Ill Glass	1400	37¾	35½	35½	36
			—P—					
2	1⅞	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
31¼	26½	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	27	26¼	26¼	27½
43⅜	34¼	3	Pacific Lighting	200	34½	33⅝	33⅝	..
2⅞	2	..	Packard Motor	400	2⅛	2	2	2
1½	½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2⅝	¾	..	Paramount Pub	800	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅞
7½	6	..	Park & Tilford	600	7½	6	7½	..
¾	⅜	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2¼	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	300	2⅛	2	2	1⅞
1⅛	¾	..	Peerless Motor	100	¾	¾	¾	..
31½	27⅛	1	Penick & Ford	200	28⅛	28	28	28½
27¾	22¾	1.80	Penney (JC)	2500	23½	22¾	22⅞	24⅛
102½	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
19¼	13¾	..	Pennsylvania RR	800	16⅝	16	16	17
12⅝	6	..	Pere Marq ppf	10	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
6⅜	4⅝	..	Petroleum	200	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¾
6⅜	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	600	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	6
32	29½	3	Phila Co 6%	200	30	30	30	..
4⅛	3	..	Phila & Reading	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
6	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	..
2⅝	2	..	Phoenix Hosiery	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
5½	4½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
15	10¼	..	Pitts Steel pf	40	13	13	13	..
9½	7⅜	1	Plymouth Oil	100	7	7	7	..
24½	22⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	800	23½	23½	23¾	23
55¼	42⅞	3.20	Public Service	1500	44	42⅞	43	44½
101⅜	94	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	94½	94½	94½	..
23¾	18½	3	Pullman	600	21½	20½	21	21¼
62	53	8	Pure Oil pf	10	53	53	53	..
10	6¾	1	Purity Bakeries	300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
			—R—					
6	3⅞	..	Radio Corp Amer	4800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
11⅞	7½	..	Radio pf B	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
3⅝	1¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	200	1⅝	1½	1½	..
7½	5½	.60	Raybestos Man	400	5¾	5¼	5¼	6⅛
9⅞	6¾	..	Real Silk Hosiery	300	7	7	7	..
4	3	..	Remington Rand	500	3¼	3	3	3
2⅝	1¾	..	Reo Motors	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7¼	5⅜	..	Republic I & S	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
11¼	11¼	..	Repub I & S pf	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
9	6¾	1	Reynolds Metal	400	7½	6¾	6¾	..
6½	3	..	Reynolds Spring	100	3	3	3	3
8	8	..	Ritter Dental M	100	8	8	8	..
5⅛	3¼	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
21⅝	19⅛	..	Royal Dutch	200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
			—S—					
42⅝	30½	3	Safeway Stores	600	31	30½	31	31½
96	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	70	82¾	82⅜	82½	82¼
8¾	7	..	St Joseph Lead	300	7	7	7	7½
1½	⅞	..	StL & SF	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
1⅞	1¼	..	StL & SF pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
5	2⅜	..	Savage Arms	100	3½	3½	3½	..
20¼	15	.40	Seaboard Oil	600	18	17½	17⅝	18
22⅛	15¾	..	Sears Roebuck	2800	16¼	15½	15⅝	16
2¼	1½	..	Second Nat Inv	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
½	¼	..	Seneca Cop	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
2¼	1½	..	Servel Inc	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
10	7	.50	Shattuck (FG)	400	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
5⅝	4	..	Shell Union Oil	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
44½	35	..	Sheuu Un Oil pf	100	36	36	36	36
8¼	6	..	Simmons	800	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
6¼	5¼	.25	Simms Petroleum	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
3¾	3	..	Skelly Oil	300	3⅛	3	3	..
3⅛	2	..	Snider Packing	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
66	60	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	200	60	60	60	..
7⅞	6¼	.40	Socony Vacuum	3800	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
28	22¼	2	So Calif Edison	1200	23	22¼	22⅜	22¾
19⅞	14⅝	..	Southern Pacific	2800	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	15¾
19½	15⅞	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	600	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅛
116	112	8	So P R Sug pf	20	115	115	115	..
6⅞	4⅞	..	Southern Ry	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
9¼	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	1⅛	..	Sparks Withing	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5⅛	5	..	Spicer Mfg	100	5	5	5	..
15⅝	14⅛	1	Stand Brands	700	15	14½	14¾	14⅞
15¾	9⅝	1.20	Stand Gas & El	300	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
25	17½	4	Stand G&E pf	100	18½	18½	18⅛	..
1	¾	..	Stand Investing	200	¾	¾	¾	..
26	21½	2	Stand Oil Calif	2800	22⅞	21⅜	21¾	22¾
101	99¼	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅜
17⅞	15	..	Stand Oil Kan	400	17	16⅝	17	17
31⅞	23⅝	1	Stand Oil NJ	3500	24⅜	23⅝	24	24⅜
23¾	22	..	Sterling cv pf	100	23	23	23	..
3¾	3	..	Stewart Warner	100	3	3	3	3⅛
10⅝	7⅛	..	Stone & Webster	200	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
5¼	3½	..	Studebaker	1000	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
34⅞	20	..	Studebaker pf	100	24	24	24	..
1⅜	¾	..	Superior Oil	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4⅝	2⅛	..	Superior Steel	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
⅞	⅝	..	Symington A	100	¾	¾	¾	..
			—T—					
9¼	8⅛	1	Telautograph	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
14⅛	11¾	1	Texas Corp	2900	12⅝	11⅞	12	12⅜
25	16	1	Texas Gulf Sul	16700	16	15¼	15⅝	16½
8¼	4¾	..	Texas & P Land	1800	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	..
7⅝	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	300	7⅛	7	7	7¼
6⅛	5⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
16½	13¾	.90	Third Nat Inv	600	14	13¾	14	..
8⅝	7½	1	Thompson	200	7½	7½	7½	..
12½	12	..	Thompson Ct pf	300	12	12	12	..
4	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
44¼	41	6	Tide W Asso pf	100	41	41	41	41½
3½	2¼	..	Timken-Detroit	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
16⅝	14⅛	1	Timken Roller	1600	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	16
6	4⅝	..	Transamerica	1900	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
3⅞	3	..	Transue & Wil	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
4⅛	3	..	Tri Continental	1800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
1⅜	1½	..	Twin City R T	100	1½	1½	1½	..
			—U—					
14	10	.50	Underwd El Fish	600	10¼	10	10	10½
28⅜	20	1.20	Union Carbide	12300	21⅜	20	20⅛	21¼
11⅝	9⅜	1	Union Oil Calif	900	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
77⅜	68⅝	6	Union Pacific	9400	70⅛	68⅛	68⅛	71¼
68⅝	63	4	Union Pacific pf	400	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	..
28⅜	21⅝	..	United Air & Tr	15800	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22¾
18	15⅝	2	United Biscuit	500	15½	15⅜	15⅜	..
15	12⅝	..	United Carbon	400	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	..
10⅜	7	.40	United Corp	7900	7⅞	7	7⅛	7⅜
37⅞	33¾	3	United Corp pf	300	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	..
30⅞	23¼	2	United Fruit	1600	28	27¼	27½	28¼
20⅜	17⅛	1.20	United Gas Im	3400	17⅝	17	17	17⅛
100	94	5	United Gas I pf	100	95	95	95	..
74⅛	67	6½	United P Dye pf	100	67	67	67	67
4⅞	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
22½	19	1.60	US Gypsum	1400	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	21½
107¼	101⅛	7	US Gypsum pf	10	107	107	107	105
27¼	17⅛	..	US Indus Alco	2400	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10⅜	7⅝	½	US Pipe & Fdry	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
14⅜	13⅛	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14
5⅝	3⅝	..	US Rubber	800	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
12	7⅝	..	US Rubber 1pf	500	8½	8½	8½	..
22	13⅛	1	US Smelt R&M	4900	21⅜	20¾	20¾	21½
43	39⅛	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	42	42	42	42
32	25⅞	..	US Steel	13200	26⅜	25⅞	26	26⅞
68⅝	58½	2	US Steel pf	3800	58	56½	56⅝	58½
8	7½	..	Univ P&R pf	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
4⅛	2⅝	..	Utilities P&Lt A	100	3	3	3	..
			—V—					
14¼	11	..	Vanadium	800	11	10¾	10¾	11½
2⅛	2⅛	..	Van Raalte	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
50⅛	40	..	Va-C Chem 7%	400	41	41	41	..
85⅝	77	6	Va El & Pow pf	30	81	80	80	..
3⅛	3	..	Va Iron C & C	50	3⅛	3	3	..
20⅝	15	..	Vulcan Detin	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
			—W—					
3⅛	1⅞	..	Wabash pf A	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..

Closing Prices

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 21	Last Feb. 20
2¼	1⅛	..	Warner Bros A	900	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
4⅜	3	..	Warren Bros	100	3	3	3	3
9	5	..	Warren F & P	100	5	5	5	..
49	43½	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	43¼	43⅛	43¼	..
54	36	6	W Penn El pf	50	39	37½	37½	39
63	40½	7	W Penn El 7%	80	42	40½	40½	42
101	96½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	50	98¼	97	98¼	..
110	105	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	107	106½	106½	106
7⅜	5	..	Westn Maryland	200	6	6	6	6
3⅝	2⅜	..	Westn Pac pf	900	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
31	19⅜	..	Westn Union	4200	21	20	20¼	20⅝
15	11⅜	1	Westing Air Br	2400	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅝
31⅞	23⅛	..	*Westing Elec	6200	24⅞	23⅛	23½	25⅞
72⅛	60⅞	3½	*Westing El pf	20	66	65	66	64
4	4	..	Weston El Instrum	200	4	4	4	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Willys-Overland	22000	½	⅜	⅜	..
5⅜	4	..	Wilson & Co A	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
25¾	20	..	Wilson & C pf	1100	20⅞	20½	20½	..
37⅞	29⅞	2.40	Woolworth	4800	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	30
16	11	..	Worthgton Pump	100	12½	12⅛	12⅛	..
39	35½	3	*Wrigley	800	36⅛	35½	36⅛	36½
			—Y—					
4¼	2¾	..	Yellow Truck	400	3	2⅞	3	2¾
13½	9¼	..	Youngstown	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

Boston Edison Earnings $14.20 A Share in 1932

The Boston Edison Co. came through 1932 with a satisfactory showing notwithstanding the unusual difficulties of the twelve-month, as evidenced by a decline of 10.4 per cent in output of the electric industry of the entire country.

Operating revenues of $30,578,498 were less than eight-tenths of 1 per cent smaller than in 1931. Kilowatt hours generated and purchased were slightly larger at 1,077,143,225, compared with 1,073,421,850 in 1931; likewise kilowatt hours used and sold increased slightly, from 910,711,977 to 923,612,869, the balance in each year being unaccounted for and lost in production, transformation and delivery.

Although a reduction in operating expenses made it possible to show a moderate increase in net operating revenues, the balance available for dividends and depreciation reserves fell off somewhat more than $1,000,000, or from $10,052,149 to $9,033,401. This decrease resulted principally from higher taxes and increased interest charges.

After deducting amounts actually charged to depreciation reserves the 1932 earnings were equal to $14.20 a share on the 534,875 shares of stock, compared with $15.63 a share in 1931, $15.44 in 1930 and $15.35 in 1929 on the same number of shares.

With the $2,400,000 appropriated for depreciation reserve deducted from 1932 income the balance was equal to $12.40 a share. Dividends paid aggregated $12.40 a share (one of $3.40 and three of $3 each).

COMMODITY PRICES HOLD ABOUT STEADY

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended Feb. 10 were 55.4 and $1.806, compared with 55.3 and $1.808 the preceding week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Pur. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—Dec. (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.3	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—Average	61.6	162.4
1933—Jan. average	56.4	177.2
Feb. 3	55.3	180.8
Feb. 10	55.3	180.8
Feb. 17	55.4	180.6

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	27c	26¼c	30⅝c
Time loans—60 to 120 days	½	½	3½@3¾
5 to 6 months	½@¾	½@¾	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@⅜	⅜@¼	2⅞@2¾
4 months	⅝@½	½@⅜	3⅛@3
6 months	⅞@¾	¾@⅝	3⅜@3¼

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	2⅛%
Short bills	⅞@[illegible]	⅞@[illegible]	4⅛@4¾
3 mos bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	4⅛@4⅜
Bar gold	120s 6½d	120s 6d	119s 9d
Bar silver	16 11/16d	16⅞d	19¾d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	4⅜%
Com paper	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	3.44¼	$3.44¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.44⅜	3.44⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0394⅜	.0394⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1403	.1402	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0511¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2393	.2390	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1535	.1534	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0600	.0600	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4037	.4035	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1764	.1762	.268
Poland—zloty	.1120	.1120	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0312	.0312	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0830	.0829	.193
Sweden—krona	.1820	.1820	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1943	.1944	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0138	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.22⅞	.2237½	*
Shanghai—tael	.2887½	.2875	*
India—rupee	.2612	.2605	.3650
Japan—yen	.2075	.2075	.4984
Java—florin	.4039	.4038	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4006	.4000	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2584	.2584	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0759	.0759	.1196
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1775	.1775	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8325	.8337½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2883	.2891	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Those who uphold the theory that war is due to economic causes cite Japan in Manchuria as an example. In part they are right. While the fear of Soviet Russia, especially as a result of the steel developments east of the Urals, inflamed the Japanese military, they could not have whipped up war excitement without the support of adverse economic conditions at home.

Japan is one of a group of countries with Britain, Italy, and Germany who have built up economies resting upon foreign willingness to buy their products or to receive their emigrants in lieu thereof. In the last decade, more particularly in the last three years, there has been a marked unwillingness to do either. The blow has been pretty severe in all four cases. It is involving a drastic rearrangement in their economies, with self-containment as the goal, eked out in the interim by closer arrangements with neighbors, friends, or relatives.

So we see a preoccupation with domestic agriculture in three nations in Europe which used to think almost exclusively about industrial progress. Premier Mussolini's "Battle of Wheat" is well known. Britain has adopted a system of guaranteed prices for her wheat farmers in order to encourage wheat cultivation. Already it has resulted in putting Britain at the top of the list for increase in winter sowings. And the Junkers now controlling German policy are bent upon preserving behind fantistic tariff barriers the large-scale agriculture east of the Elbe that Heinrich Bruening sought in vain to break down. The activity in all three cases is the very antithesis of the requirements of a world system.

Japanese Agriculture

Japan had never given her agriculture as a hostage to fortune as the others had done. She had always sought to keep up cultivation. But Japanese agriculture long ago entered upon the stage of diminishing returns, and the continued increase of Japanese population necessitated a forward-looking policy of industrialization, exposing the Mikado's kingdom along with the other three states to all the modern hazards of a foreign trade economy. Now she is trying at a furious pace to develop self-sufficiency in lines for which she has been dependent hitherto on foreign countries. And, instead of coming to terms with her neighbors as an interim measure, she has adopted aggressive tactics toward them, with the view of enlarging her economic hinterland and her markets under police control.

The Japanese uphold their policy on the grounds of their "right to exist." The phrase has almost the force of a doctrine in Japanese political ideology. It was first enunciated by Premier Hare, Japan's great commoner, in 1921, when he said: "The great duty of eevry government today is to open wide its economic doors." In Japan's view this must be the reward for the self-denial which she was called upon to exercise on the Asiatic mainland by the resolutions passed by the Washington Conference.

A school of thought grew up around the Prime Minister. One of its leading advocates was Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's present delegate at Geneva. The question arousing most debate was: "If doors are not kept open, has the afflicted country the right to force them open?" All the covenants that have been built up since the war say no. But in their functioning so far these covenants are concerned only with "Thou shalt not." The signatories have left out of account the adjustment of the grievous results of economic nationalism.

All that is left to a country upon whom "economic doors" are slammed is the denunciation, where necessary, of treaties insuring most-favored-nation treatment to all comers and the negotiation in their place of special agreements with neighbors and political friends for trade privileges. This has been the method chosen by the three European states already mentioned. Why didn't Japan choose the same path?

Russo-Japanese Treaty

Japan's spokesmen would reply, I dare say, that her neighbors differ from those of the European states. Japan's near neighbors are China and Soviet Russia. Neither had shown any disposition to enter into closer arrangements that would have safeguarded Japan's existing rights, let alone improved upon them.

Russia's attitude toward the all-important fisheries which Japan obtained in Russian Pacific waters under the Russo-Japanese peace treaty 30 years ago was that Japan was an interloper.

China not only refused to enter into special relations; she looked to the time, and prepared for it, when she could extrude Japan from her treaty rights in Manchuria, and as an earnest of her ambition left a pile of diplomatic issues with Japan unsettled.

Hence the Japanese military decided that it was of no use to talk any more, that the time had come to act, and all Japan came to agree with them.

Consolidated Gas Shows 1932 Profit Of $4.07 a Share

Consolidated Gas Company of New York reports for the calendar year 1932 surplus earnings available for dividends on the common stock equal to $4.07 a share on the 11,476,527 common shares, after preferred dividends. This compares with $4.94 a share for 1931 and $5.06 a share in 1930.

Actual net for the 1932 year after all deductions except interest of minority stockholders was $57,676,902, compared with $67,515,902 in 1931. The income account for 1931 has been adjusted for comparison with 1932.

For the three months ended Dec. 31, 1932, Consolidated Gas and affiliated companies report net income of $14,871,368, compared with $18,167,809 in the final three months of 1931, in both cases before the deduction of interest of minority stockholders.

DIVIDENDS

The British American Oil Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents in Canadian funds, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

Schiff Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common and $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, both payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Memphis Natural Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

May Hosiery Mills, Inc., declared a dividend of 25 cents on the $4 cumulative preference stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 23.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy.

Bonds: Heavy; U. S. Governments under pressure.

Curb: Heavy; several utilities weak.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; gold currencies sag.

Cotton: Higher; trade and foreign buying; higher cables.

Sugar: Steady; commission house buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; crop damage extending.

Corn: Stronger.

Cattle: Steady to 25c lower; not enough done to make market.

Hogs: Fully steady; all grades in demand.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago.

	Feb 20	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.67⅜	$.67¼	$.75¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.40¼	.40⅜	.50⅞
Oats, 2 white	.27⅛	.27	.36¼
Flour	3.60	3.65	4.60
Beef, family	10.75	11.00	16.00
Pork	14.25	14.25	16.50
Lard	.0450	.0465	.0510
Cotton, Mid Up	.0620	.0615	.0705
Zinc	.0260	.0270	.0285
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.84
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.06¼
Tin	.2362	.2375	.2225
Rubber	.02⅞	.03	.0394
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Printcloths	.02¼	.02¼	.03⅞

READING CO. EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Reading Company, operating the railroad of the same name, had net income of $4,226,789 last year, equal to $1.02 a common share, compared with $3,314,928 or 37 cents a share in 1931.

Waldorf

TO-NIGHT'S EVENING Special — Roast sirloin of beef, gravy, Brussels sprouts, browned potato, rolls and butter. 25c

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

TO-MORROW'S NOON Special — Potted rump of beef, onions, boiled potato, rolls and butter. 15c

M-O-R-E FOR YOUR MONEY

AUTHORIZED LOANS ABOVE TWO BILLIONS

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Issues Detailed Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has paid out $1,788,666,009 to borrowers and received repayments of $347,237,111.

These totals were shown today in the corporation's report detailing figures up to Jan. 31. The loan authorizations amount to more than $2,000,000,000.

The report for January contained a complete listing of the 105 loans made to railroads since the corporation was formed, Feb. 2, 1932. It shows $340,435,093 in loans authorized, $291,894,823 paid out, $264,740 canceled or withdrawn, $11,881,070 repaid and $48,275,530 still subject to withdrawal by the borrowers.

The most extensive railroad borrower is the Baltimore & Ohio which the corporation has agreed to lend $67,125,000. The road had received $39,126,244 up to January 31.

The monthly summary of the corporation's activities gave the following cash advances:

Lent by Secretary of Agriculture for crop production, $64,204,503.

Stock in Home Loan banks, $2,520,000.

Loans to banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions and railroads, $1,502,786,544.

Self-liquidating projects, $18,497,000.

Emergency relief loans to states $144,744,098.

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations loans, $54,441,588.

Orderly marketing loans $1,472,276.

The corporation did not go into details on banks loans, this being left to Congress.

Repayments were listed as follows;

Crop loans $18,161,634.

Banks, insurance companies, etc., $327,805,692.

Marketing loans, $257,806.

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, $1,011,979.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	6.12	6.14	6.02	6.02	...
May	6.27	6.29	6.17	6.17	...
July	6.40	6.41	6.28	6.28	...
October	6.59	6.61	6.49	6.49	...
December	6.71	6.77	6.61	6.61	...
January	6.77	6.78	6.69	6.69	...

Spots 6.15 unchanged. Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.22	6.22	6.12	6.12	+.04
May	6.33	6.33	6.24	6.24	+.01
July	6.45	6.45	6.35	6.35	+.01
October	6.64	6.64	6.60	6.60	+.06
December	6.75	6.77	6.69	6.70	+.04

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.10	6.11	5.98	5.98	..
May	6.25	6.25	6.13	6.13	..
July	6.37	6.37	6.25	6.25	..
October	6.53	6.44	6.44	6.44	..
December	6.67	6.68	6.56	6.56	..
January	6.71	6.71	6.64	6.64	+.02

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.83	4.86	4.80	4.80	+.08
May	4.85	4.86	4.81	4.82	+.07
July	4.87	4.89	4.84	4.84	+.07
October	4.91	4.93	4.88	4.88	+.08
December	4.94	4.94	4.91	4.91	+.06
January	4.96	4.98	4.93	4.95	+.08

Spots 5.06 up 11 points. Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
February			
March	48.40b	48.50n	+.50
April	48.50b	49.00n	+1.00
September	48.90b	49.40n	+1.40
October	50.50b	50.90n	+1.20
November	50.50b	51.00n	..
December	50.50b	51.00n	..
January	50.50b	51.00n	..

Tone at close quiet. bBid. nNominal.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE

New York Air Brake Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports net loss of $392,644 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $326,313 in 1931.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
SAT. AFT. Feb. 25 at 3
MYRA HESS
"The greatest living woman exponent of the keyboard—with few male equals."—N. Y. World.
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE

PLYMOUTH—Opens Tonight
Auspices American Theatre Society
MAURICE COLBOURNE and BARRY JONES in
R. E. Sherwood's Comedy Success
The QUEEN'S HUSBAND
DIRECT FROM AMBASSADOR'S THEATRE, LONDON
Eves. 50c to $2.50
Thur. Mar. 2 & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2, Plus Tax
HOLIDAY MAT., FEB. 22, 50c to $2

FINE ARTS BEGINS TODAY
Drama-Comedy Effectively Blended."
—Mordaunt Hall, N. Y. Times
"DER HAUPTMANN VON KOEPENICK" English Titles

SHUBERT—Opens Tonight
Arthur J. Beckhard Presents
ANOTHER LANGUAGE
Reigning Broadway Comedy-Drama Hit with ORIGINAL N. Y. CAST
LOOK! Eves. 50c to $1.50 Plus Tax
Wed., Sat. Mats. 50c-$1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3RD YR. WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
"The GREEN PASTURES"
By MARC CONNELLY

NEW YORK

EXTRA MATINEE THIS FRIDAY
EVA LE GALLIENNE'S Production
Alice in Wonderland
"Adults cannot but dote upon it. There is nothing like it on this island today."
—John Mason Brown, N. Y. Eve. Post
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42 St. Eve. 8:30
Prices 50c-$2 plus Tax Mts. Wed., Fri., Sat., 2:30

STEEL TRADE ACTIVITIES SPEEDING UP

Miscellaneous Buying Is Responsible—Rate at 20 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The pace of the steel industry has quickened somewhat with the current rate of operations at 20 per cent of capacity, the highest this year, and in fact since last October.

The improvement in miscellaneous buying of steel is held responsible. How much higher, if any, the operating rate will go during the first quarter of the year few care to predict, but it is easy to imagine a rate of 25 per cent before the end of March.

That the miscellaneous consumers of steel are buying more freely is indicated by the better demand for steel bars, which are the most common form of steel and are used in the greatest variety of ways, unless it is steel sheets.

The automobile industry is consuming more steel, now that strikes have been settled. The Hudson Motor Company is turning out more cars than before its strike.

Business in fabricated structural steel has been very light, with awards for the last week about 5000 tons, and with new inquiry no better.

Prices Rather Weak

The steel price situation is rather weak, though attempts are being made in some directions to strengthen them. The sharpest reduction of the week was in ferromanganese, the raw material which is necessary to make steel. Domestic producers reduced prices $7 a ton to $61 a ton, duty paid, seaboard.

The cut in price followed a reduction in the price of imported ferromanganese to $62 a ton. This was the first price change since June, 1932. All outstanding contracts in this ferralloy will be automatically reduced to the new price level. This will cheapen the cost of producing steel somewhat.

The price of tin plate is somewhat easier in that some of the smaller makers are offering primary material at $3.75 a box of 100 pounds, compared with the official price of $4.25. This quotation of $3.75 previously applied only to stock tin plate, or material kept in store as distinct from that made to order.

Semifinished steel has not been officially reduced during the present era of price weakness except in the case of wire rods which were reduced $2 a ton a month ago when all wire products weakened in price. However, a concession has been offered by one maker of sheet bars, who has been naming the price of $24.50 a ton compared with the regular price of $26.

One prominent maker of wire products has marked up prices $1 a ton and a few makers of galvanized sheets have stiffened by $2 a ton on their quotations.

The raw material markets are quiet. Shipments of pig iron in the Chicago district are brisk, some makers reporting a 20 per cent gain this month, while January shipments had generally been 25 per cent ahead of those in December.

Pig-iron prices are unchanged in the East at $14 a ton, furnace, for Buffalo producers and $12.50 to $13 a ton in the eastern Pennsylvania district. Most sales are in car lots for prompt shipment.

Iron and steel scrap markets are steady, though prices are still very low. The average price of finished steel is regarded as a shade higher by some observers who consider the price of nails as up $1 a ton.

Non-Ferrous Metals Steady

The non-ferrous metal markets have been fairly steady. Prices of copper have sagged somewhat in Europe, and zinc is still declining gradually in the domestic market. Silver sold at over 26 cents an ounce late in the week, the highest price for the last few weeks. Lead prices have been unchanged since the middle of November. Tin has been remarkably steady for that erratic metal.

Demand for copper sas been the best so far this year. Domestic sales in a recent week were 4000 tons, which is above the average of weekly sales in 1932. Sales in Europe have averaged 300 to 400 tons daily, with the foreign price 4.95 cents a pound at the close of the week, compared with 5.10 cents at the start. Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of bare copper cable has been ordered from four manufacturers for the metropolitan water district of southern California, the largest order of its kind in a long while.

The silver market was buoyant because of the possibility of legislation at Washington to restore silver as a monetary metal. The price at the close of the week was a half cent higher than at the start.

Lead demand has been disappointing, particularly in view of the good demand which had prevailed previously this year. Lead consumers evidently have no fear of higher prices and are accordingly buying only carlots for prompt shipment.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

	1933	1932
Jan. gross	$7,954,242	$7,998,232
Net oper inc	2,335,978	1,981,528
*Net after chgs	1,589,237	1,196,638

*After sinking fund appropriations

AMERICAN CAN PROFIT

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—American Can Company reports net profit of $10,987,295 for 1932, compared with $15,529,579 in 1931. Last year's earnings are equivalent to $3.26 a common share, compared with $5.11 a share in the previous year. The company's cash at the end of 1932 stood at $13,690,322, compared with $6,309,522 at the end of 1931.

KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20—Keystone Watch Case Co. plans a distribution of capital to stockholders, amounting to $3.33 1-3 a share. The 60,000 shares will be reduced to $1,000,000 from $1,200,000, and par to $16.66 2-3 from $20, on stockholders' ratification. Annual meeting has been postponed until March 17, from Feb. 24, to give time for advertisement of the change.

GETS ESCALATOR CONTRACT

Sixteen of the latest type escalators with a total daily carrying capacity of more than 1,500,000 persons are provided for the New York City subway system under the terms of a contract just awarded the Otis Elevator Co. The cost of the installation is to be approximately $355,000.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33¼	32½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	25	24½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	12	11½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	21¼	30¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67½	67¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	84	83
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¼	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105⅝	105½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅛	102¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅝	106
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90¼	90
Amer W W& Elec deb 6s '75	62½	61
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	73
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	76	76
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	80¼	80¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91	91
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	75½	75½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	73	73
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	51¼	50
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	37½	37
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	93	93
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82	81⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	73	73
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	72½	72¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	65¼	64¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29½	28¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	40¼	39
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	63½	63½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	86	86
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	39½	39
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	45	45
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107⅝	106½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109	109
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	89	88⅝
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	10	9½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106¾	106¼
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106⅛	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89½	89¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101½
Brodway & 7th Ave cn ct	1½	1½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	104½	104⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	40⅛	39½
Bush Term con 5s '55	20½	20½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65	64¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	¼	¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81¾	81⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81⅞	81⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81⅞	81½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83⅜	82½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85⅞	85⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85⅞	85⅝
Can North 4½s '35	95½	95¼
Can North deb 7s '40	99⅛	98⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	56	55¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	65	65
Can Pacific 5s '54	70¾	70¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	79¼	79¼
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105¾	105¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	67½	67½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	76½	81¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	56⅜	56¼
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	29¼	29¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	68⅞	67¼
Ches & O 4½s B	88	88
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89¼	89¼
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	91¾	91¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	31	28¾
Chicago Ind & L 4s	33	33
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	46¾	46¾
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	44⅛	44
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	46½	46½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	4¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	17	16
Chicago & NW gen 4s '87	38¼	38¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11⅛	10¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	63½	63½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	73	73
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	61	60
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	23	22⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11¾	11¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	47	46
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99⅝	99½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	105	105
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100½	100⅛
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	112½	112
Childs Co 5s '43	37¾	37¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	39½	39
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98¾	98½
Cin Wa Mich 4s	64⅞	64⅞
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 C	102¼	101¾
Cin Un T 5s B 2020	102¾	102¼
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	76½	76½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	44	44
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	66½	65
Colo Industrial 5s '34	25	25
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	54⅛	54
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	81½	80½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82¼	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	103⅛	103⅛
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103	103
Con Gas 4½s '51	97⅞	97½
Con Gas 4½s '57	100⅞	100½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	103¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	56¾	56½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	40½	40½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	19	17½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	20¾	20
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	19	19
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105½	105½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	77	76½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	88½	88½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	97	97
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	29⅝	29
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	14¾	14¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91	91
Detroit Ed 5s '49	98½	98½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	97½	96½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87½	87¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	67⅛	67⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104	104
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	105¾	105¾
East Tenn Va & Ga 5s '56	77	77
Erie RR ref 5s '67	25¼	23¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	24¾	24
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	81½	81¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Goodrich 6s '45	39⅝	39
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70	69½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78¼	77½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96⅞	96½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99	98⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	40¾	40¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	45	45
Great Northern 7s '36 A	52	52
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	44⅝
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	7½	7½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	95	95
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46½	46½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	32⅜	32¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50	49½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	84½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	106
Ill Central 4¾s '66	34	33
Ill Central 6½s '36	70	70
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45½	44½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Ind Union Railway 5s A '65	92¾	92¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79½	79⅛
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78½	78¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	34	34
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	41	41
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	51½	50¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	60	60
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	18	18
Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52	22	22
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	34½	34½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	45½	45½
Int Paper 6s '55	13¾	13¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	24¾	24
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	30	28
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	27¼	25¼
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	83¾	83¾
Kelly Spr Time 6s '42	35	35
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102½	101⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	56⅛	55½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91½	91¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	80¼	80¼
Uaclede Gas 5½s D	62	62
L'Autaro 6s '54	3⅜	3⅜
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	31	30
Loew's Inc 6s '41	65¾	65¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	26	24½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	66½	66½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	71½	71½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	75	75
L&N 3s StL div '80	53	53
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	56	56
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	31¼	30½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	95¼	94½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	88	88
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	76½	76½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	32½	32½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	35	34
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	48	48
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	82½	82
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	38½	38½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9⅝	9½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22	22
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	20	19¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	20¼	20¼
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	20⅛	19½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	7¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	5	5
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	6	5⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	80	80
Montana Power 5s A '62	59½	59
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	76¼	76¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	80½	79¾
Nat Steel 5s '56	78	77½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	104¼	104¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	91	90½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	54½	54½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76½	76
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	67⅝	67½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	41	39¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	41	41
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	43½	43
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	56	53½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15	14½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18	17½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¼	113¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	101	100½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	53	53
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	38⅞	38⅞
NY NH&H 4½s '67	56	56
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	74¾	74¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48⅞	48¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	59½	59
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	37⅜	37⅜
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	99	98⅝
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	107
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	42½	42½
Niag Share 5½s '50	68	66½
Norf & W con 4s '96	98¼	97¼
Nor Am Cent 6½s '40	12½	12
North Am Co 5s '61	81½	81¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	78	78
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	78½	78½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102⅞	102⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57	57
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83¼	83
Nor Pacific 5s 2047 D	65	65

	High	Low
US Rubber Co 5s '47	34½	34
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	20⅝	20
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	26	24½
Vanadium 5s '41	46	46
Virginia Ry 5s '62	93¾	93⅝
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102	102
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7¾	7¾
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	18	18
Warner Co 6s xw	18	18
Western Electric 5s '44	96⅞	96½
Western Maryland 4s '52	61½	60½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	63⅝	63⅝
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	102½	102¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	50	50
Western Union col 5s '38	68	68
Western Union 6½s '36	58¼	58
Western Union 5s '60	46⅞	46
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	46½	46½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	46⅛	46
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	73	71
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅝	101⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅝	105⅝
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107	107
Otis Steel 6s '41	19	18½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30½	30½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	10½	10½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	34½	34½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90⅛	89
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	98	98
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	97	97
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68⅝	68
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	78½	78½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92	92
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102¾	102⅝
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	35½	35½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	70½	70¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	83¼	82½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¼	98¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104⅝	104⅝
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	39	39
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C '42	99¾	99¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58	57
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22¾	22½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98⅝	98¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	72	72
Purity Baking 5s '48	62	62
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	49¼	48
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	35	35
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	24½	24½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	32⅜	31½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	90	90
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	45	44½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11½	11½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8¾	8¾
St Louis Peoria 5s	41¼	41¼
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	35	35
StP M&M con 4s '33	94½	94½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99	99
StP M&M con 6s '33	96⅛	96⅛
Seabd AL 6s	3½	3½
Shell Union 5s '47	73	73
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	72⅝	72½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95⅞	95⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	98¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64	64
Smith A O 6½s '33	99⅞	99⅞
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	76⅝	76½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	72½	72½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	42⅞	42⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	42¼	42
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	63	62½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19¼	18¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22½	22¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	105½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅞	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99½
Studebaker 6s '42	35½	35
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	109¾	109¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90½	90
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	83	82¾
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	100¾	100¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	64¼	64
Texas Corp 5s '44	86½	86
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	50⅛	50
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	40½	40⅛
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	46	46
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	103¾	103½
Union El L & P 5s '57	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88	88
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	52½	52½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	39	38½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90½	90
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55	55

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	43⅛	43
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43⅛	43⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	43⅛	43
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43⅛	43⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42¾	42¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43⅛	43
Argentine Gov 5s' 57 A	43⅛	43⅛
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B	42⅞	42¾
Australia 4½s '56	71	70¼
Australia 5s '55	75	74½
Australia 5s '57	75⅜	75
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	61	61
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94½	94
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103¾	102½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102½	102
Berlin (City) 6s '58	42¼	42
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	44⅝	44½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	57	57
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	56⅛	56
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	50⅛	49¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	53	52
Brazil 6½s '26-'27	22	22
Brazil 6½s '37-'57	21½	21½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21¼	21½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	17½	17⅜
Canada 4s	80½	80⅜
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96¼	95½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95⅝	95½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9½	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8½	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¾	7¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33	32
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	67	67
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91⅝	91⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74¼	74¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37½	37
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	60⅝	60⅝
Dresden 7s '45	61	60½
Dutch EI 6s '47	98¼	98¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100¼	100¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	36	35¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½	124½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	66	66
German 7s '49	78	78
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	65½	64
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54¼	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53¼	52¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	61¼	60
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	44¼	44
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	55⅝	55⅝
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	41¼	40
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	43	43
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	54⅞	53¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	55½	55½
Gras 8s '54	57	57
Hansa 6s '39 ww	47½	47½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	47½	47
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94
Italy (King) 7s '51	97½	97
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	39	37½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	48½	48
Karstadt 6s '43	34½	34½
Meridionale El 7s '57	92	92
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86	86
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	21⅞	21⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103¼	103¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	49	48
Norway (King) 5s '63	79	78
Norway (King) 6s '43	88	88
Norway (King) 6s '44	88⅝	88⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	85½	85
Norwegian El 5½s '57	67½	67½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	37	37
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	41¼	41¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	84½	84½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	58¾	58¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57½	57½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	68½	68
Prague (City) 7½s '52	91¾	91¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	58	58
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	56	56
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	55	54¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	52	52
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	10¼	9⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	13	13
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	12	12
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	87¼
Roumania 7s '59	36	36
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	11	11
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	55¼	55¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	59¼	59¼
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	34⅞	34⅞
Silesia 6½s	47	47
Silesia Bk 6s '47	42½	42½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	44½	43½
Sydney 5½s '55	72½	72¾
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	38	37
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	30	30
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	40¼	39¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36⅜	35⅝
Trondhjem 5½s '57	68	68
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106¼	106
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	97⅜	97⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	42	42
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	46	46
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	46¾	46¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	38	38
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	23¾	23¾
Vienna 6s '52	65	65
Westphalia El 6s '53	42⅞	41½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	45⅞	45

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb20	Last Feb18
3½s '47	101.29	101.	101.	101.22
1st 4¼s '47	102.10	101.30	101.30	102.8
4th 4¼s '38	102.27	102.16	102.16	102.29
4th 4¼s reg	102.19	102.19	102.19	102.24
US 3s '55	97.4	96.13	96.13	97.1
US 3⅛s '49	98.30	98.10	98.10	98.30
US 3⅜s '43 March	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.31
US 3⅜s '43 June	101.22	101.16	101.7	101.20
US 3⅜s '47	101.14	101.3	101.3	101.18
US 3⅜s '56	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.28
US 4s '54	105.16	104.25	104.25	105.20
US 4¼s '52	109.00	108.15	108.15	109.4

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
†50 Alum Co Am	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Am Beverage	3	3	3
3 Am Cyan B	4	4	4
3 Am Founders	⅞	⅞	⅞
8 Am Gas&El (1a)	24¼	24	24
1 Am Maracaibo	5-16	5-16	5-16
10 Am Sup Power	3⅝	3½	3½
3 Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	65	65	65
1 Am Thread pf	2½	2½	2½
1 Aretur Rad Tube	⅜	⅜	⅜
7 Ark Nat Gas pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 As G&EL A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9 Atlas Corp	7⅛	7	7
†4 Atlas Corp pf A (3)	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
B			
1 Bellanca Airc vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Blue Ridge	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Braz T & L	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3 Brillo Mfg	9¼	9	9¼
C			
1 Cent St El	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12 Cities Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Cit Serv pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
†50 Colum G&E cv pf	80½	80½	80½
1 Colum O & G vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Comwlth & So war	⅜	⅛	⅛
2 Cons G&E Balt	59	58¼	58¼
1 Cord Corp	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
12 Creole Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
12 Crown C Pet	⅝	⅝	⅝
E			
27 El Bond & Sh	14⅜	14	14⅛
2 El Bond & Sh pf	40	39	39
1 El P&L 2nd pf A	8¾	8¾	8¾
†50 50 Emp G&F 8 pf	12	12	12
F			
3 Fairchild Av A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 F E D Corp (14e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Ford M Can A	5½	5½	5½
1 Ford Mot td	3	3	3
G			
1 Gen Aviation	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
†50 Gen G&E cv pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Goldman Sachs T	2⅝	2½	2½
H			
1 Hamilton Gas vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Hudson Bay M&S	3½	3½	3½
1 Humble Oil (2)	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
I			
11 Internat Pet (1)	10	9⅞	10
L			
1 Lake Shore M	32¾	32¾	32¾
M			
1 Mount & Gulf Oil	¼	¼	¼
N			
1 Nat Avia	6	6	6
27 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†50 Nat P&L 6% pf (6)	54¼	54¼	54¼
†20 New Eng Pow pf (6)	39½	39½	39½
1 N J Zinc (2)	28½	28½	28½
2 N Mex & Ariz	½	½	½
2 N Y Shipbuild Fd	3⅝	3½	3⅝
5 Niag Hud Pow (1)	11½	11¼	11¼
1 Niag Hud H war	2¾	2¾	2¾
9 Nipissing Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Novadel-Ag (5)	43	43	43
2 Ohio Cop	1/16	1/16	1/16
P			
3 Pac G&E 1 pf	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
†75 Parker Rust-Pr	31	29¼	31
3 Pennroad	1½	1½	1½
1 Phoenix Sec	1/16	1/16	1/16
7 Pilot Radio A	1½	1⅛	1½
8 Pitney-Bowes	2⅛	2	2
1 Premier Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
†20 Pug Sd P S pf	20	20	20
†10 Pure Oil pf	37¼	37¼	37¼
Q			
†30 Quaker Oats	75	75	75
R			
2 Repub Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Ryerson & Son N	8	8	8
S			
4 St Anth Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
2 St Regis Pap	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Sec Corp Gen	4	4	4
1 Segal Lock	½	½	½
12 St Oil Ind	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 St Oil Ky	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Strom-Carls	3	3	3
2 Stutz Mot Am	13⅛	13	13⅛
6 Swift & Co	7⅝	7¼	7¼
T			
1 Tampa El	25	25	25
1 Tubize Chat A Corp	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Unit Dry Dock	¼	¼	¼
8 Unit Founders	1⅛	1	1
2 Uni Gas	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1 Unit Gas pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
4 Un Lt & Pow A	3¾	3½	3¾
3 Unit Verde	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Util Pow & Lt	1	1	1
W			
2 Woolwth Ltd	13	13	13
4 Wright-Harg	4	4	4

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Ala Pow 5s '46	93½	93½	93½
2 Ala Pow 4½s '67	69½	69½	69½
9 Alumin Co 5s '52	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
6 Am P&L 6s 2016	48½	47½	47½
2 Am Seat 6s '36	31	31	31
1 As G&E 5½s'38inv ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
17 As G&E 5s'50	22⅛	21½	21½
14 As G&E 5s '68	21	20⅝	20¼
1 As G&E 4½s '49C	20½	20⅛	20½
5 As Rayon 5s '50	42	42	42
16 As Tel Ut5½s'44C	15	14	14
1 As T&T 5½s '55 A	17	17	17
8 Balt&O RR 5s'96F	36⅞	36¼	36½
2 Bell T Can 5s'55A	92¾	92¾	92¾
10 Bingh LH&P5s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Bost & Alb 4s '33	98½	98½	98½
5 Broad Riv P 5s'54A	40	40	40
3 Cap Ad 5s'33Axw	76	75⅛	75⅛
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	63½	63½	63½
1 Cen Me 5s'55D	95	95	95
1 Cen Oh L&P 5s'50A	73	73	73
1 Cen P Svc 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Chi Dist E 5½s '35 B	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	51	51	51
20 Cities Ser 5s '50	33¼	32⅞	33
8 Cit S P&L 5½s'49	34⅜	33¾	34¼
6 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	34¼	33¾	34¼
9 Clev E Ill 5s'39	105⅞	105	105
1 Clev Ry 5s '33	94	94	94
4 Comw'l Ed 5s'53 A	103⅛	103	103½
12 Comw'l Ed 5s '54 B	103⅛	103	103
5 Comw'l Ed 4½s'57 D	98½	98½	98½
8 Comw'l Ed 4s'81 F	87⅜	87⅛	87⅛
36 Comw'l Ed5½s'62 G	103½	102	102¾
6 Comw'l Sub5½s'48 A	76½	76	76
4 Conn Riv P 5s '52 A	99¼	98¾	98¾
1 ConGELPBa5½s52E	105½	105½	105½
1 ConGELPBa4½s70H	104½	104½	104½
1 ConGEL&PBa4s'81	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Con Gas Ut6½s'43A	5½	5½	5½
4 ConGasUt6s'43A	27¼	26¾	27
3 Consum P 4½s'58	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Cont G&E 5s'58A	51½	51½	51½
5 Dallas P&L 6s'49 A	106	106	106
5 Dayton P&L 5s'41	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 DelElPow5½s'59	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	82½	82½	82½
1 Det Int Br 6½s '52	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 DixGulfG6½s'37A	84	84	84
1 East Ut In 5s '54A	15	15	15
1 Ed El Ill 5s '35	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Emp Dis E 5s '52	46¾	46¾	46¾
3 Erie Ltg 5s '67	100	100	100
2 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	42½	42½	42½
1 Fla P&L 5s '54	60½	60½	60½
1 Gary E&G 5s '34A	62½	62½	62½
3 Gatin P 6s '41	48¾	48¼	48¼
15 Gen Pb Ut 6½s '56	14½	14	14
1 Gen Refract 5s '33	33	33	33
6 Geo Pow 5s '67	79½	79½	79½
2 Gwich W&G 5s '52A	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
1 Hanna 6s '34	95½	95½	95½
2 Hood Rub 7s '36	46	46	46
3 Hood R 5½s '36	36	36	36
2 Hous L&P 5s '53A	100	100	100
1 Hyd P Nia F 5s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	99¾	99½	99¾
8 Ill Pw & L 5½s '54 B	65½	65	65½
3 Ind E 5s '51 C	72	72	72
1 Ind Hyd El 5s '58 A	70	70	70
2 Ind Svc 5s '50	20	20	20
7 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	20½	20	20¼
1 Insull Ut Inv 6s '40B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Int P Sec 6½s'55C	89½	89½	89½
1 Inters Pow 6s '52	31	31	31
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	53	53	53
1 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	92½	92½	92½
1 Kan P&L 5s '57B	85½	85½	85½
1 Ky Util 5s '61 H	71½	71½	71½
1 Lib McN & L 5s '42	51	51	51
1 Lou G&E Ky 6s'37A	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Manitoba P 5½s'51A	40½	40½	40½
2 Mass Gas 5s '55	87	87	87
6 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	94⅞	94½	94½
1 Mich Lt 5s '46	103¼	105¼	105¼
1 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	186	186	186
2 Minn P&L 5s '55	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s '47 A	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
5 Mononga WP5½s53B	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 Mont LH&P 5s '51A	88	88	88
2 Munson S S 6½s '37	9	9	9
4 Narragansett 5s '57	101	100⅝	100⅝
4 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	64⅝	64	64⅝
6 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ctf	16	15⅝	14⅝
2 Nat Tea 5s '36	87	87	87
2 Neisner Bro 6s '48	24	23½	23½
2 N Eng G&E 5s '50	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
3 N Eng G&E 5s '47	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1 N Eng Pow 5s '48	51½	51½	51½
3 NY Penn & O 4½s'35	94	94	94
7 NY St E&G 4½s'80	86	86	86
5 Niag Fall P 5s '59A	105	104½	104½
2 NorAmL&P5½s56A	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1 NorContUt5½s'48A	27½	27½	27½
1 NorIndG&E6s'52	102	102	102
3 NorIndPubS5s'66C	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1 NorOhP&L5½s'51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10 NorStateP4½s'61	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞
7 Ohio Edis 5s'60	91	90⅞	91
5 Ohio Pow 5s'52 B	100	100	100
1 Ohio Pow 6s 2024	94	94	94
1 OhioPubS5½s'61E	88	88	88
10 Okla G&E 5s'50	85	85	85
4 Oswego Falls 6s'41	52	51¾	52
9 Pac G&E 4½s'57 E	97	97	97
22 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	96⅝	96½	96½
1 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Pac P&L 5s'55	62⅝	62	62
1 Pen Pow 5s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
21 PeoGasL&C6s'57C	100⅛	100	100
1 Pied El 6½s '60 A	72	72	72
5 Pitts Steel 6s'48	64	63½	63½
2 PubSvNIll 4½s'81F	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
11 PubSvNIll 6½s'37G	102½	102	102
5 PubSvNJ 6s ctfs	113	113	113
6 PugSdP&L 5½s '49	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 PugSdP&L 4½s'50D	53½	53¼	53¼
3 Rem Arms 5½s'33	99	99	99
1 Ryerson & S 5s '43	83½	83½	83½
7 StLGas&C 6s '47	12	12	12
2 SafeHarW 4½s '79	90½	99½	90¼
4 ShawW&P 4½s '67A	55¼	55	55¼
1 Sher-Wyo 6s '47	24½	24½	24½
15 SEP&L 6s 2025 A	72	72	72
6 SoCalEd 5s '39	105	105	105
4 So Cal Ed 5s '51	102	101⅞	101⅞
3 SoGas 6½s'35xw	93¼	93	93
5 SoIndG&E 5½s '57	102⅝	102½	102⅝
10 South Nat G 6s '44	46	45½	45½
2 S'west Nat G 6s '45	35¼	35½	35½
1 Std G&E 6s '35	47¾	47¾	47¾
7 Stand G&E 6s '51	41	40	40
3 Stand G&E 6s '66	42¼	42	42
5 Sun Oil 5s '34	101	101	101
2 Swift & Co 5s '40	96½	96½	96½
7 Swift & Co 5s '44	103	103	103
2 Tenn Pub S 5s '70	83	83	83
4 Tex El S 5s '60	80	80	80
6 Tex P&L 5s '56	86¼	85½	85¼
25 Toledo Ed 5s '62	93½	92½	92½
1 Ulen & Co 6s '44	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
11 Union El 4½s '57	97⅝	97½	97½
3 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	45	45	45
2 U S Rub 6½s '34	53	53	53
1 U S Rub 6½s '39	30	30	30
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
10 Wash Gas Lt '56	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Wash Wat P 5s '60	99½	99½	99½
2 West Pa Pw 4s'61 H	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	50½	50½	50½
1 W Un G&E 5½s '55A	82	82	82
2 Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	84½	83¾	83¾
1 Wisc P&L 5s '58 F	84	84	84

FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	28	28	28
5 Cent Bk Ger 6s '52A	45	45	45
1 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	59	59	59
3 Com Prvt Bk 5½s '37	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1 Cubn Tel 7½s '41 A	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
2 Europ Mg 7s '67 C	30	30	30
1 Ger C Mun 7s '47	52	52	52
13 Ger C Mun 6s '47	50½	50	50
2 Hambrg El 5½s '38	65	65	65
3 Hanover City 7s '39	58	57¾	57¾
2 Isotta Fras 7s '42	76½	76	76½
1 Maranhao Br 7s '8	9½	9½	9½
14 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53A	57½	57	57½
2 Russ 6½s ctf N c 19	3⅛	3	3⅛
2 Stinnes 7s '36	48	48	48
2 Un El Svc 7s '56	82	82	82
2 Un Ind 6½s '41	57	57	57

†Actual sales.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

NEW YORK—Second Sunday each month, 3:00-3:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich. — Thursdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m., direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

STEVENS POINT, Wis. — Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 27, 28 and March 1, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-233m., direction of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, direction of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, direction of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky. — Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m, direction of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, direction of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, direction of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-340.7m, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, direction of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., Station KFWI, 920kc-322m, direction of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 9:15-9:30 p. m., P. S. T., Sundays and Wednesdays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, direction of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.47¾	.47⅞	.47¼	.47½	— ⅛
July	.48½	.48⅝	.48	.48⅝	...
September	.49⅝	.49¾	.49¼	.49½	...
Corn					
May	.25½	.25⅝	.25⅜	.25½	+ ⅛
July	.27¼	.27½	.27¼	.27¼	...
September	.28⅞	.29⅛	.28¾	.28⅞	+ ⅛
Oats					
May	.16⅞	.16⅞	.16¾	.16⅞	...
Lard					
May	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	...
July	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	...
September	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	...

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.48½	.48	.48	...
July	.49⅝	.48⅞	.48⅞	...
September	.50½	.50	.50	...

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.41¾	.41⅜	.41⅝	...
July	.42⅝	.42	.42¼	...
September	.43¾	.43¼	.43½	...

U. S. TRADE BALANCE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The United States maintained a favorable trade balance in January when its exports amounted to $120,000,000, and imports totaled $96,000,000, leaving a balance in favor of this country of $24,000,000. Both exports and imports were lower than January of a year ago, and less than in December. Exports in January, 1932, amounted to $150,022,000, and imports to $135,520,000, but the trade balance this year compared with $14,502,000 in January of last year. The December exports were $131,796,000, while the imports were $97,085,000.

EXECUTOR • TRUSTEE

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111 FRANKLIN STREET *and Hotel Statler Building*

Canadians Found Receptive To Government in Business

Beginning With Railroads, Dominion Has Extended Its Industrial Activities Along Many Lines, and Continues Infiltration

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the thirteenth.*

Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Just before Parliament adjourned its fall session Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, tabled a return showing that since August 1930 the Government had advanced more than $300,000,000, largely for industrial purposes.

When it is remembered that the Bennett Government is neither Labor nor Socialist but ultra-Conservative and a doughty defender of the highly individualistic British North America Act of Confederation, such an expenditure is significant. It raises the question: Is Canada turning toward socialization or nationalization of industry?

Of course when the Government came to the assistance of the wheat farmers, the Beauharnois Power Company and innumerable state and municipal undertakings by virtually buying them out it was not initiating but only extending the increasing tendency of many national governments to come to the aid of private enterprise in times of stress. Public ownership of industry in Canada may have begun with the building of the old Intercolonial Railway as an inducement to the Maritime Provinces to enter the federation, but for a long time it ended there.

The next compromise with Socialism came with the building of the National Transcontinental, after which such events in both the federal and provincial fields began to speed up. The Board of Railway Commissioners was appointed to control transportation for the benefit of the public, thus seriously interfering with individual freedom.

Banking Still Private

Banking, while still remaining in private hands, has, through successive revisions of the Bank Act, been brought closely under the paternal eye of the Government, as personified by the inspector-general of banks, an officer of the Department of Finance. Since 1917 the Government has even taken a hand in the physical well-being of the public through a Department of Health, which today extends its influence into all parts of the Dominion at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The most striking move toward socialization of industry came in 1919 with the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and, later, the Grand Trunk, and welding them into the longest railway system in the world, having 22,000 miles of trackage. Although this step was practically forced upon the Government through the insolvency of the private railway companies and has saddled the country with an embarrassing weight of indebtedness, the people of Canada are immensely proud of their possession and will not hear of its surrender back to private hands.

Ship Lines Fail

Linked with the railroad is the Canadian National Telegraphs and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. The latter was organized during the closing days of the World War for the purpose of coöperating with British shipping in supplying the necessities of war and afterward in peace time to assist Canada in the expansion of its export trade. Orders were placed with Canadian shipbuilding firms for 63 steel cargo vessels.

While early operations proved profitable it was not long before annual deficits convinced the Government that the venture was a failure and the fleet, with the exception of the West Indian service, is being disposed of as fast as possible.

Before coming down to the Bennett régime note the attitude of provincial and municipal governments toward public ownership. In 1906 a Conservative Government in Ontario launched boldly into the socialization of electrical power by organizing the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission. This undertaking spread with phenomenal rapidity and success, so that by 1929 it was supplying electric service to more than 600 municipalities comprising nearly all the cities and towns of the Province, as well as many small communities and rural areas, and its total capital investment amounted to $314,000,000.

Ontario also built its own railway, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, running north to tap its rich mineral areas and recently finding an exit on the Atlantic at James Bay. This too has been highly successful, declaring a large net surplus even last year. Many Ontario cities own their own street railways.

Strong in the West

Western Canada is particularly receptive to state ownership. The provincial governments of Alberta and Manitoba own and operate practically all the telephone lines, while Saskatchewan divides this business evenly with the coöperative systems. Electric car and lighting services are largely municipally owned. Every province, excepting only Prince Edward Island, has a government liquor commission, which buys and sells alcoholic beverages for the profits that hitherto went to private vendors.

In spite of continuous opposition to the practice on moral grounds, there seems little doubt but state control has reduced the consumption of liquor and removed many of its evils. Certainly none of the provinces will ever return to private sales.

Returning to Mr. Bennett, we hear him declare that the Federal Government would coöperate with the western farmers for the "orderly marketing of wheat" and with the western provinces in their relief measures. Here was state paternalism with a vengeance. And this policy has involved the Government far beyond expectations.

Failure to do the impossible and peg the price of wheat has resulted in the Government becoming the actual owner of immense quantities of grain and the lessee at great expense of numerous grain elevators and storage warehouses, these in addition to the great elevators at Churchill, Prescott and elsewhere which it built for itself. Failure of the provinces to bear their share of the cost of unemployment relief has left the Federal Government holding the bag and becoming the chief purveyor of charity. As if this were not enough, the Government must assume the burden of the land settlement schemes, the Farm Loans Board and old-age pensions, which have already cost the Treasury many tens of millions.

Does Not Halt Course

But all this has not deterred the Government from assuming, at the last session of Parliament, the responsibility of government ownership of radio and coming out for a contributory system of unemployment insurance.

All these examples of state control, as well as many smaller ones, portend the coming of a new socialistic era in Canada. It is useless to pretend that such paternalism has been due to phenomenal economic conditions and will be withdrawn upon the return to normalcy. Normalcy, if translated in terms of 1929, is a thing of the past, and must be replaced by other systems more in conformance with modern economic and industrial conditions.

That these systems will work less and less for individual profit and more and more for the public welfare seems inevitable. Whether we object to the word socialism or not we must face the fact that we are building a new and entirely different Commonwealth, a Commonwealth in which the old selfish individualism must give place to a social system making for the greatest good to the greatest number.

DODGE SALES INCREASE

DETROIT, Feb. 20—Dealers of Dodge Bros. division of Chrysler Corporation on Feb. 14 turned in orders for 604 Dodge and Plymouth cars and Dodge trucks, said General Sales Manager Vanderzee. "These orders are not due to accumulation or special effort is not without significance," he comments. "Our own optimistic attitude is shared by our dealers, whose sales show a steadying increase since the new low-priced Dodge and Plymouth sixes were introduced two months ago."

11 RAIL STOCKS

Don't fail to read the results of a railroad study made by America's leading Business and Investment Weekly. All factors affecting individual roads have been carefully weighed, and by a series of tests 11 stocks have been selected which should be among the first to participate in any sustained upward movement.

You may have the foregoing important rail analysis, together with our next 8 issues, also reprints of "10 Attractive Low-Priced Stocks for Recovery" and "Times to Buy a Fortune?"—all of above for only $1. Return this "ad" today with $1 and your address.

The FINANCIAL WORLD

53-WD Park Place New York

United Carbon Earns 5c Share On the Common

The United Carbon Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $145,643 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., and after provision of $182,380 to reduce carbon black inventories to market value, equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 7 per cent participating noncumulative preferred, to 5 cents a share on the 370,127 shares of common.

This compares with net loss in 1931 of $397,769 after depreciation, depletion, etc., and after provision of $296,962 to reduce carbon black inventories to the lower of cost or market.

Carbon black sales by United Carbon Company in 1932 were 10 per cent larger in volume than in 1931. Sales of natural gas were the largest on record, exceeding 1931 by 24 per cent in volume and 26 per cent in dollars. In December the company's gas deliveries averaged 78,000,000 cubic feet daily, compared with 59,000,000 in December, 1931, a gain of 32 per cent.

Bank loans at the end of the year were $250,000 compared with $750,000 the year before.

CANADIAN CAR LOADINGS

MONTREAL, Feb. 20—Canadian car loadings during the week ended Feb. 11 totaled 30,691 cars, off 1220 from the previous week and 10,543 from the like 1932 week.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
844 BEACON STREET—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50.
87 ST. STEPHEN STREET—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $65.
114 FENWAY—6 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston. Laf. 7940

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 104 West 109th St.—Four rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; convenient transit; concession; near park. SUPT.

HOUSES TO LET

CHARLESTON, W. VA., South Ruffner—Attractively furnished 6-room house. Frigidaire; 10 minutes from city. Tel. Capitol 27-394 after 6 p. m.

INSTRUCTION

PIANO taught in your home or at 1017 18th St., Washington, D. C. MRS. C. L. FORD, Metropolitan 7147.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3339.

ORGANISTS

EXPERIENCED woman organist available for church position. Write Box C-8, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

CARPENTER repairs, painting roofs, ceilings, floors, worthy and inexpensive small jobs solicited. L-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1307 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

THE BRIDLE PATH RIDING SCHOOL, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W., Washington, D. C. Saddle horses available summer camps and schools; saddle horses and hunters for sale.

ROOMS TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS., Overlooking Chestnut Hill Reservoir—Attractively furnished room in private home; meals if desired. Apt. 8, 1880 Commonwealth Ave. Longwood 2349.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave.—Four windows, water, privileges, all conveniences, piano; double $10, single $8. Sacramento 2-8197. MOFFETT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DIEMAKER, tool, model, experimental work including multiple plunger press (eyelet); wide experience, executive ability. Write Box J-2, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED WOMAN—Cleaning, cooking, laundry by day or hour, or laundry taken home; best references. Edgecombe 4-9822 (N. Y. C.).

STENOGRAPHER, little experience, punctual, faithful; operate any typewriter, adding machine or mimeograph. MISS M. WILLIAMS, 42 W. Fourth St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CONVERSATIONAL French. M. A., graduate Sorbonne; tutor Latin English, competent stenographer, manuscripts; French, English. Write Box F-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Drawing and Painting taught by POLLY NORDELL, Fenway Studios, 30 Ipswich Street, Boston

PERRIS KEMPTON—Contralto soloist and teacher of singing. Studios: 6 Newbury St., Boston, and 6 Cushing Ave., Nashua, N. H.

WANTED

WANTED—Country home in Virginia within 20 miles of Washington for man who needs special attention; $60 monthly. Address Box 48, care Representative The Christian Science Monitor, 1267 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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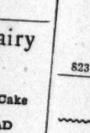

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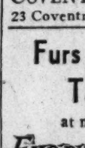

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William Cook

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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The early part of the same century saw the first hot-air furnace. Its inception is generally credited to Benjamin Franklin, whose invention in 1744 of a cast-iron open hearth was the result of considerable experimenting in means of heating.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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of a pipe increases its capacity four times.

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contains 7½ gallons and weighs 62½ pounds.

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The Present

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Perhaps So

"Common sense must be uncommon, or it would not cause so much comment."—*Roy L. Smith.*

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And its chorus dramatic.
(Faust.)

2.

The love-lorn Jose
Might the coquette adore,
But her heart ever beats
For the toreador.
(Carmen.)

3.

So touchingly sad—
Forget it, who can?
The story in song
Of the sweet Cho-Cho-San.
(Madame Butterfly.)

4.

The Count Almaviva
Threw off his disguise,
And wed fair Rosina
'Fore Bartolo's eyes.
(Barber of Seville.)

5.

Its beautiful songs
Still in mem'ry recalls
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The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GREAT occasions do not make heroes or cowards—they simply unveil them to the eyes of men. Silently and imperceptibly, as we wake or sleep, we grow and wax strong, or we grow and wax weak, and at last some crisis shows us what we have become.

—BISHOP WESTCOTT

Hymnal Notes

No. 371

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tune "Leoni," used for No. 371, is interesting not only for its own story, but because its name—given for the singer who was chorister, or *hazan*, of the Great Synagogue in London about 1770—leads us straight back to "the chief Musician" who is addressed at the head of about 50 Psalms in our King James version.

This "chief Musician" in London, Meyer Lyon (or Meier Leon), drew a great attendance, "even of gentiles," we read, for his "sweet and wonderful singing." He used the tune for the Hebrew creed, or Yigdal, and when Thomas Olivers, a Welsh Wesleyan preacher, heard it, he determined to make a paraphrase of the Yigdal, giving it "a Christian character." This was the famous hymn "The God of Abraham praise" which has had such wide use with this noble melody.

Lyon wrote out the tune for Olivers, who named it "Leoni," for the singer; and a collection of 1791 (Aaron Beer) credits it to "Leon, Singer." But in "Jewish Music" A. Z. Idelsohn traces the tune further back, to a folk-song motive that appeared in various Spanish-Basque, Slavic, and Jewish songs. He gives eight records of the tune, bringing it down to the Moravian Symphony (c. 1879) of the Czech composer, Smetana.

It is significant that the words, written by a Christian Scientist for the tune, take the form of praise to God, the God who is Life, Truth, Love, though the writer did not know either the character of the Hebrew words or of Olivers' paraphrase. So the tune has proved its value for this Hymnal. It is still used in the synagogue with the Yigdal. (See Jewish Song Book, Idelsohn, page 100.) It begins: "Extolled be the living God, and praised be Him who lives beyond all time, eternally"; and ends: "Time comes when men shall all in Him rejoice."

In Genung's "Guidebook to Biblical Literature" (p. 445), the reference "to the chief Musician" is explained, with the Hebrew words that accompany it. "To the chief Musician on Neginoth upon Sheminith" (Psalms 6) means "on stringed instruments, on the octave," that is, with men's voices. To continue, "A song upon Alamoth" (Psalm 46) means "set to women's voices." "Upon Nehiloth" (Psalms 5) probably means "with wind instruments." Such phrases as "Aijeleth Shahar" (Psalms 22) or "Jonath-elem-rechokim" (Psalms 56) are names of the familiar folk songs to which these Psalms were set, showing that, like many Christian hymn-tunes, and like *Leoni* itself, the earlier religious melody of Israel had a popular origin.

Of the singer, Leoni, it remains to be said that he was later chorister in the English and German synagogue at Kingston, Jamaica.

In Lighter Vein

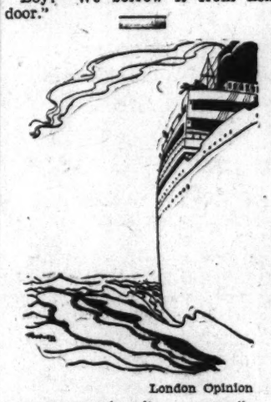
Revelation

Teacher: "What are the products of the West Indies?"

Boy: "I don't know."

Teacher: "Come, come! Where do you get sugar from?"

Boy: "We borrow it from next door."



London Opinion

"But, Captain, it's practically a brand-new hat!"

The Only Remedy

Householder: "What does this label 'Wait and see' mean?"

Jobbing Gardener: "Well, I forgot just what I planted there, sir."—*Pearson's.*

Excellent Illustration

"Brother, what is nationalization of property?"

"It's what happens to your things when you live in a fraternity house at college."—*Tit-Bits.*

Obedient

A rather delicate child and her mother were visiting in the home of a friend. In the evening after dinner, they noticed the child hunting for something. When asked what she had lost, she told them her chewing gum. After a little further search was made the child remembered she had swallowed it.

Her mother exclaimed, "Mary, you should never swallow chewing gum."

To this the child replied, "Why, mother, you are always wanting me to eat something that will stick to my ribs."

Both Wrong

The golfer was so badly off his game that he put shot after shot into the long grass, and a lot of time was lost looking for balls. Finally, after the caddie had failed to find three missing balls, the golfer turned to him. "You're a fine caddie," he snapped. "I thought I hired you to find the balls when they went off the fairway."

"Aye, ye did that," returned the youth, "but then again I thocht ye cam oot tae play golf."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

All Right for Him

"I don't want my boy to go to a university; he is going to be a farmer and I don't want him too refined, cultured, and so forth."

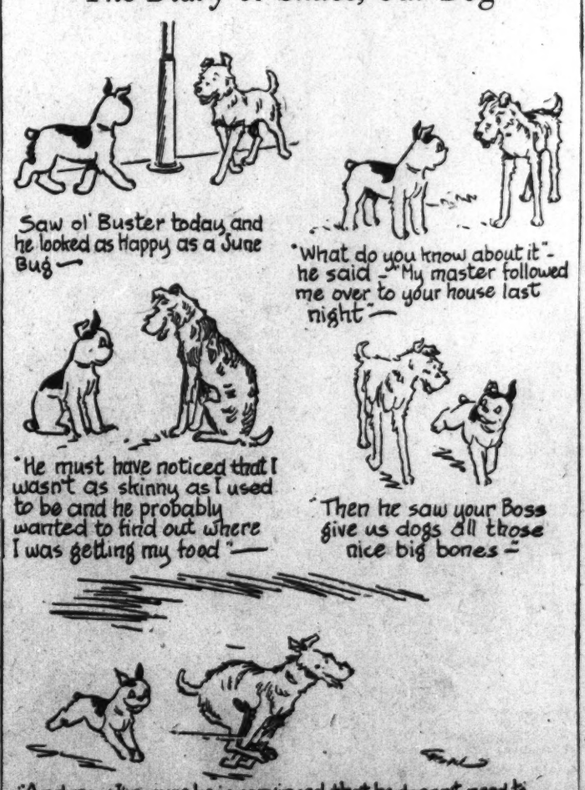
"Pardon me, Madam, but I think you never have been in a university."

Handy

"Bobbie, you seem very fond of the druggist's little boy. Why is it?"

"He can get all the pills he wants for our air guns"—*Pathfinder.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Saw ol' Buster today and he looked as happy as a June Bug—
"What do you know about it"—he said—"My master followed me over to your house last night—"
"He must have noticed that I wasn't as skinny as I used to be and he probably wanted to find out where I was getting my food"—
Then he saw your Boss give us dogs all those nice big bones—
"And now I'm sure he is convinced that he doesn't need to send me away and, oh Boy! am I relieved!"

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Woman's Logic

("Westerner" in Perth Daily News.)

Perth, W. Aust.

A CORRESPONDENT tells me of a curious happening when he was traveling in a country train the other day. In his compartment were a woman and her small daughter. The little girl took a shoe off and while playing with it dropped it out of the window. Her mother immediately took off the other shoe and threw it out as well.

When the other passengers looked astonished, the mother explained that one shoe was of no use and that as she had noticed some gangers near the line at the time, some of whom would be sure to be married, she threw the second shoe out in the hope that both would be picked up and used by some kiddie more in need of shoes than her own.

After that display of presence of mind, who will say that women are not logical?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor ("Subscriber," who says she commonly hears it *Mon'-nuh-ter*)—The second vowel is short *i*, *mon'-ih-ter* (*o* as in modest, *e* as in maker). Not *Mon'-a-tore.*

Civil, evil ("Subscriber," who asks why the second vowel is sounded in "civil," but not in "evil")—The inconsistencies in Webster's are rapidly being weeded out, and the publishers will have this example brought to their attention.

Predicate to agree with subject (M. L. W.)—The correspondent cites the following sentence from a Boston periodical:

As the little girl climbed up on a chair, her sense of disappointment and discomfort were great.

The correspondent says that she "has never read anything which would sanction the use of 'were' in this sentence. If it had been found in a newspaper it would not have caused surprise, but to find it in a carefully edited periodical makes one wonder if, by any possibility, modern usage sanctions it."

"Sense" is obviously the subject of the clause; "of disappointment and discouragement" is a phrase modifying the subject. The verb should have been singular, "was."

Of course, the writer might try to squirm out by maintaining that "sense of discouragement" and "discomfort" constitute a plural subject. But we should like to debate the point.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: In some respects the idea of fingerprinting children seems to be a good one. At least it will settle the question as to who used the guest towel in the bathroom.

Florida Times-Union: Another example in division is bothering the average American husband. He can't figure out how to divide one car between himself, his wife, two daughters and three sons.

Detroit News: A London bellhop left an estate of $60,000. The theory is he never muffed a tip from a patron or accepted one on the market.

Rime-O-Grams

Biblical Rulers

No. 106

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

No greater than he
Over Israel reigned—
The brave shepherd lad
Who a vast kingdom gained.

2.

A miracle aided
This king in his trial,
His earnest prayer changed
The face of the dial.

3.

While serving his father
There came his great hour;
By Samuel placed
In an office of power.

4.

Which emperor issued
A bold proclamation
Subjecting all cities
To further taxation?

5.

A ruler of Persia
Jeremiah inspired
To aid in constructing
A temple desired.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor, Be sure to give the number: "Rim-O-Grams No. 106."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Russia's Stake in World Revival

ONE of the most striking proofs of the essential economic unity of the world may be found in the fact that Soviet Russia's prospects of raising its standard of living are very closely linked up with the outlook for revival in other countries. Most economists are agreed that a rise in commodity prices, if it could be achieved without harmful inflation, would be the surest sign of an early return to normal conditions. And such a rise would substantially relieve the grave problems which Stalin and other Soviet leaders face as the first Five-Year Plan merges into the second.

Responsible Soviet officials have viewed the progress of the world crisis with decidedly mixed feelings. At first there was a natural tendency to exult, as Communists, in the misfortunes of the capitalist system. But as time went on the Soviet Union began to feel the pinch of the world crisis very keenly. The Soviet export figures of the last two years tell an eloquent story. Soviet exports in 1931 amounted to 811,200,000 rubles (about $410,000,000). This represented a decline of 21.7 per cent, by comparison with 1930. And during the first ten months of 1932 Soviet exports were valued at only 461,400,000 rubles, a figure which marked a further decline of 31.5 per cent.

Now in view of Russia's failure as yet to build any very large credit bridges with the outside world, Soviet exports determine pretty definitely the course of Soviet imports. The falling prices and the contracting markets which limit Soviet sales abroad automatically restrict Soviet possibilities of purchasing goods in foreign countries. And this intensifies the pressure on the domestic standard of living.

With smaller stocks of "valuta," or foreign currency, in its possession, the Soviet Government is obliged most rigorously to ration the country's imports, to concentrate on purchases of essential machinery, equipment and raw material, to the almost complete exclusion of the goods for immediate consumption which are so badly needed in Russia. Furthermore, in order to meet their commercial commitments as they fall due, the Soviet authorities find themselves compelled to force the exportation of many articles, such as butter and eggs, sugar and soap, of which there is a serious shortage at home. Lack of foreign currency for salaries has brought about the dismissal of many foreign engineers and technicians, whose advice might have averted some of the blunders and miscalculations which have made Russia's process of rapid industrialization a costly one.

As a large-scale producer of such primary commodities as oil, timber, manganese, asbestos and, in normal times, of such agricultural products as grain, poultry, butter and eggs, the Soviet Union has a vital stake in the upturn of world prices which would herald a revival of productive activity throughout the world. The leaders of the Communist Internationale would perhaps feel gloomy if signs of returning prosperity appeared on the capitalist horizon. But the responsible officials of the Soviet Government, especially those who are carrying on the country's foreign trade relations, would greet such signs with a fervent, if outwardly suppressed, sigh of relief.

Incidentally, it may be noted that the converse side of this proposition also holds good, and that, just as Russia has a stake in capitalist revival, so the countries outside of Russia would benefit from any rise in Russia's prosperity and purchasing power.

February the Fair

FEBRUARY has always been a sort of stepson among the months. Its modest stature perhaps has exposed it to the indifferent regard of taller relations priding themselves on striking characteristics which they chose to think were missing in the second month on the calendar.

January, for instance, chuckling as wayfarers with their chins snuggled deep in coat collars scurry homeward, likes to remember that it was during his reign the old-fashioned countryside adage was born, "As the day lengthens so the cold strengthens," and telephones the arctic for another little blast. March, of course, is openly boastful, "A peck of my dust is worth a king's ransom."

And the Gascons, frostened a bit, maybe, by the searching mistral, still slightingly repeat, "February the short, that is the worst month of all," a dictum nothing short of libelous.

February is a month of pleasant promise. Then is it first really noticeable that the darker days of winter are surrendering to the light. Getting out of bed in the morning seems less like rising in the middle of the night. It is on a day in February that there comes that joyous surprise to the worker as he observes, for the first time in several moons, he isn't going home in the dark. The hoar frost lying of mornings in the meadows vanishes before noon beneath the ever-warmer rays of the mounting sun. And February skies are all the bluer for the gray days in between.

The woodpecker, garbed in his downy suit of black and white, who, even in northern climes, often stays at home in winter, is likely to be joined in his breakfast of suet by birds arriving from the South chirping appreciation of the giver's hospitality. The contemplative, nature-loving Bryant wrote:

> The February sunshine steeps your boughs
> And tints the buds and swells the leaves within.

The trees, the birds, the farmer preparing for the early sowing—they all swell the gay refrain, "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?"

And already beneath the snow the tulips are busy getting ready to fulfill February's gracious promise.

Mars on the Amazon

THAT preparations for war rarely lead to peace is proved again by the news from the upper Amazon, the scene of much martial activity ever since September 1, when Peruvians "retook" the port of Leticia, ceded by Peru to Colombia in 1922. An air engagement preceded the reoccupation of Tarapaca by Colombian troops, who have dislodged the Peruvian garrison as a step toward the recovery of Leticia. It is reported that Colombia has broken off diplomatic relations with Peru and that the Colombians are jubilant over a message from their General, Vasquez Cobo, saying that "our flag floats on the hills of Tarapaca, captured in battle by the artillery supported by planes."

The jubilance of the Colombians is not shared by other Latin Americans. Brazilians and Ecuadorians are thoroughly alarmed lest their forces be drawn into the conflict. Leticia is only a mile or so from the Brazilian river port, Tabatinga, and it is believed that the aerial clash a few days ago took place over Brazilian territory. Chile and Argentina have expressed apprehension that an unnecessary war may lead to a vast conflagration involving most of the South American nations.

There is a ray of hope, despite the up-to-dateness of the instruments of destruction being used, that another modern device may play a part in bringing the belligerent peoples to a realization of the futility of the forceful method of righting wrongs. As in previous wars, the censorship has apparently been used to make the Peruvians believe that they were the victims of Colombian aggression and that their troops had successfully defended Peruvian integrity and honor. But, according to an Associated Press report, Peruvians listened in to a Colombian radio station in Bogota only to hear reports about events in Amazonia which were widely at variance with those officially handed out to them.

In all probability this will cause the Peruvians to rely less on an official press and to demand the truth. The reverse may very well happen, and Colombians, too, may discover through an unfilterable air that they are the victims of policies and propaganda of which they have been unaware. Words hurtling through the air may prove more effective than planes and bombs in stopping this incipient war.

In view of the attitude of the League of Nations and of the American Secretary of State, of Peru's refusal to accept the Brazilian peace formula, and of the existence of the Treaty of 1922, duly ratified by the Peruvian Government, it is difficult not to recognize that the Colombian Government appears well within its rights in "retaking" what is legally its own. It would appear also that Colombia has exhausted peaceful methods of achieving its aims. The very "ultimatum" of Gen. Vasquez Cobo, which it is claimed precipitated the air raid, was in courteous and kindly tone.

If there must be war, it should be according to international law and practice if the powers immediately concerned desire to retain their standing in the community of civilized nations; but let there be no war!

Going Back to Gold

POLAND'S change from the gold exchange standard to the gold standard is interesting as the first definite move against the system which was commended to the world at the post-war Genoa Conference. At that time gold was as unevenly distributed as it is today. As a means of economizing gold, therefore, it was suggested that the smaller nations, instead of acquiring metal, should leave their foreign investments, such as balances in foreign banks, in the great financial markets, using them as the basis for currency issues at home in precisely the same manner as gold is used. The metal would then remain in the great financial capitals for the facilitation of the world's commerce.

Such a scheme rested for its success upon the assumption by the lesser nations that their foreign balances would remain "as good as gold." That confidence has been shattered by the events of the last three years. When Britain left the gold standard in September, 1931, the balances held in London by foreign governments automatically fell in gold value, and at this time have declined by about 30 per cent. This is one of the "grave defects" referred to in the agenda of the World Economic Conference as having been revealed by the operation of the gold exchange standard.

While the event in London has undoubtedly spelled the doom of the gold exchange standard, it would be on the order of the hen and the egg controversy to apportion blame. The trouble lay partly in the economic crisis and partly in the fears caused by it. Balances had been built up to such dimensions in foreign markets, by larger as well as lesser nations, that any sudden move to repatriate them was bound to cause great confusion in the countries losing them. Some nations had to cash their balances and take the gold in order to improve an adverse position at home.

Incidentally, another "grave defect" stood revealed when this happened. When the people saw their country importing gold, they imagined they were better off in this respect than they really were. They were oblivious of the fact that this same gold had for years past been serving its purpose in their countries while lying idle in foreign vaults. Other nations were frightened into bringing their capital home. This occurred in the run on Austria in the midsummer of 1931 which communicated itself like a prairie fire to all financial capitals. On both counts Britain could therefore say, "If you had left your money with us, we might still be on the gold standard. But you could not expect us to be hit by a cyclone of withdrawals, and remain unaffected, any more than a bank would have been in similar circumstances."

At any rate, as the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations stated, the gold exchange standard has been "a prime factor in the monetary instability of the post-war period."

The world's gold position has been much improved since the Genoa conferees urged the adoption of this system. Since 1913 gold reserves have increased from $5,000,000,000 to about $12,000,000,000, or nearly 150 per cent. Some $1,500,000,000 has been added since 1929. Perhaps it is still maldistributed. But a neutral ground is now afforded in the World Bank at Basel for the facilitation of the common monetary policy which is necessary as the prelude to the abandonment of what is so freely called the current "economic warfare."

The Public Economy Puzzle

THE American nation has adopted a new fireside pastime which has become almost as popular as assembling jig-saw picture puzzles, playing backgammon or participating in newspaper prize contests; it is figuring out homemade, hand-hammered plans for reducing taxes by cutting the costs of government.

Anything indicating that the citizens generally have decided to take an active hand in the job of self-government is cause for cheer and commendation at a time when crumbs of this kind of comfort are especially needed and nourishing. For many years members of national, state, county, municipal and other lawmaking, tax-levying and tax-spending bodies have been accustomed to receive virtually unlimited powers-of-attorney from the people to "run the government." This mandate from the busy, easy-going private citizen has been interpreted by those receiving it to read: "This is a job for a specialist. You do it. I can't be bothered!"

It is not strange that those who were delegated to do the governing have come to expect virtual immunity from amateur suggestions and interference. Of course big business has always been on the job of advising the lawmakers and tax-spenders to the end of safeguarding its interests; but until lately the average voter has kept his hands off until we have almost forgotten that government derives its powers from the governed.

However, many interesting developments now indicate that communities have become acutely civic-minded and almost unanimously tax-conscious. The "common citizens" of every state and community have turned their attention to seeing what they can develop in plans for reducing taxes by cutting public expenditures. They are tremendously in earnest.

Naturally, the result is a medley of schemes—some meritorious, many of them absurd and unworkable. But the message to those who make the laws and spend the public moneys is unmistakable. Typical of these home-hatched public-economy schemes is the abolition of the township, making the county the basic unit, with three or five "managers" instead of cumbersome boards of supervisors. The township is already obsolete in many rural districts.

In several states the county consolidation plan is in force and said to be saving money for the taxpayers. However, it is a movement in the direction of centralized government and therefore subject to challenge. Rural townships object to it because the big towns would get the county managers and leave them without direct representation. Reducing the number of "assistant supervisors" from the larger centers of population seems to be the most popular remedy, judging from the bills before various legislatures.

Another offering on the part of fireside amateurs in tax-saving plans is the abolition of the one-room country school in well-populated states. Both these schemes for cutting local public expenses are being hotly debated in commonwealths open to their application. They have their merits and their defects—but they are decidedly cheering as evidence that the indifferent private citizen is waking up politically and participating in civic thinking. Above all, they emphasize the existence of a popular determination to cut the costs of government and thereby reduce the tax burdens all along the line from Washington to the county seat and the little back-town rural school district.

Editorial Notes

Mrs. Charley Tidd Cole, relief worker in Missouri, invades the mining district of Jasper County, where no relief has been reaching. She is able to bring food, clothing and supplies to 4000 persons in 1100 desperately needy families. Better still, she gets the men at work cutting firewood and building roads, the women to making wool-lined blankets and sheepskin rugs, after finding the funds to buy unclipped sheep and goat hides as a source of material supply. One determined woman breaks her way into the mountains of desolation—and a whole community rises to work again and to sing.

The Indianapolis housewife who, in addition to operating her husband's filling station in the daytime and doing all the housework and laundry for a family of five in the mornings and evenings, is reported to have found time during a recent eight weeks' period to make ninety-six garments for the needy seems to be of the type that is too busy to answer the requests of her children with "Run along, now; mother hasn't time."

Complaint is made against the proposed slogan, "Buy American," that it would include articles produced anywhere between northern Canada and the Argentine. So the suggestion is made that the slogan read, "Buy United States." But another strong element is developing which seems to feel that all the good purposes will be served if the slogan be abbreviated to a single word, "Buy!"

The up-to-the-minute small town can now be told at a glance by passing motorists. It is the one with the new Main Street hitching racks and watering trough.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Where Peace Machinery Is Weakest

AT A meeting of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom in New York the other day the question of the efficacy of the efforts of the United States to maintain peace in the Far East was discussed. The proposition was advanced by one speaker that however meritorious might have been the intentions of Secretary Stimson in his formulation of policy to meet the Far Eastern crisis the effect had been precisely opposite to the end sought. And the audience was asked to consider whether the relations between the United States and Japan, or between the latter nation and China were more friendly and harmonious today than they were on the day when Mr. Stimson first voiced the protest of the United States. To this query there can, of course, be but one answer.

I have no desire to discuss here the merits of the Sino-Japanese quarrel. There is much to be said on both sides, and from time to time, each of the parties to the controversy has put itself in the wrong by some needless act of aggression, or of intolerance. It is wholly probable that had there been no League of Nations the two parties to the quarrel would have composed their differences within 90 days after the Mukden episode of Sept. 18, 1931. And again if the League within the last ten days had not rejected Japan's face-saving proposition for conciliation under the Lytton Report the whole matter might be peacefully disposed of now in a comparatively brief time.

However, in dealing with prospects of peace we all know that men often are stupid and combative and we must be prepared for delays due to these human qualities.

No one can tell at the moment what the outcome of the Far Eastern quarrel may be. But the diplomatic discussions attending it have emphasized the necessity for more precise definitions of terms which have been glibly used in the controversy without exact knowledge of their significance.

What, for example, is "war"? To the average intelligence it would seem that what is going on in Manchuria, what happened at Chapei was war in its worst form. But the ministers of the two embroiled nations still reside at the hostile capitals and meet in formal, if not friendly, relations. War has never been declared.

What is "self-defense"? Secretary Stimson has invoked against Japan the Pact of Paris. But virtually every signatory to that pact made formal reservation of the right of self-defense. The United States was particularly emphatic in this reservation. The Senate committee in its report interpreting the pact said: "Each nation is the sole judge of what constitutes the right of self-defense and the necessity and extent of the same."

Mr. Kellogg himself, urging the ratification of his pact said, "I have said over and over again that any nation has a right to defend its interests in any part of the world." Japan may easily plead that her interests in Manchuria are vital, that defense of her territory begins not at the seashore but in Korea and Manchuria. Great Britain has always held that her true frontiers are beyond the Channel in the Low Countries, and in ratifying the pact reserved, by implication, the right to defend such a distant frontier as the Suez Canal. The parallel between the two island nations is very exact.

And what is "sovereignty"? The Nine Power treaty expressly pledges nations to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. But China, despite a real genius for local self-government of towns and villages through guilds, trade unions and family associations, has never possessed a real national Government since the days of the Manchu dynasty. Even the provinces are governed by tuchuns, or war lords, while rival national governments sit at Nanking and Canton.

Neither one ever exercised authority over Manchuria where first Chang Tso-lin, and later his son, Chang Hsiao-liang, reigned as absolute despots. With some plausibility, the Japanese plead that their action in Manchuria was neither an invasion of Chinese sovereignty nor did it impair the territorial integrity of that nation.

There is still opportunity, under the formal findings of the League of Nations published Saturday, for conciliation between the two countries chiefly involved. Even should that fail, the danger of a spreading of the war is almost negligible. The world is recovering too slowly and painfully from the results of its criminal folly in 1914-18 to plunge into another such fit of madness. Yet the year and over of localized conflict in the Far East shows our peace machinery to be still inadequate. Perhaps part of its weakness proceeds from the lack of precision in defining issues, and correction of that fault may come with the settlement of the Sino-Japanese feud.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Forgotten Man and Money

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What the forgotten man needs most today is freer circulation of money. When that point is solved he won't care to be remembered. He will take care of himself.

It is very consoling to know that the United States has sound money, but the man in the street would like to know why sound money is so cowardly. When you need it most it hides.

In his campaign speeches last fall, Mr. Hoover said that the results of his observation had been that where there was good money and bad money in circulation that the good money would hide and that the bad money would circulate. Now, if sound money only works when the job is easy and refuses to work when the job gets hard, then of what good is sound money. A weak man on the job is better than a strong man who won't work except when the job is easy. Of course, I see that there is something wrong. It may be with my logic. But I am sure that these are the thoughts that the ordinary man is thinking.

Sound money is very important for all of us who have enough money that we will not want for commodities. And the man in work shoes, out of a job, has been told that money not secured by some standard is sure to change in value. It may have to be discounted; you may get your pay and before you can spend it, it may buy less than when you received it.

But bad money that plays tricks like that on a poor workingman is not as bad as sound money that refuses to work at all and leaves men standing in a breadline, that wrecks the merchant, that stops industry, and then calmly smiles, too sound to be concerned with such small matters. C. F. K.

Las Vegas, N. M.

Women Demand Better Films (?)

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What can be the meaning of your front page story of January 4 headed "Women Demand Better Films of Hollywood"? This is followed by a mixture of repetitious words and phrases to the effect that a long list of women's organizations have coöperated with motion picture producers in "providing a more wholesome grade of entertainment, particularly for children."

Can anyone tell me what these well-meaning ladies are trying to do? Are they awake or asleep? Can they tell black from white, or wolves from sheep? "By their fruits ye shall know them." Please contemplate the following small list of pictures released during the latter half of 1932 (notice that I avoid the usual whitewash to the public by not referring to the few good pictures of Will Rogers and George Arliss):

The Animal Kingdom.	Unashamed.
Frisco Jenny.	Merrily We Go to Hell.
The Half-Naked Truth.	Passport to Hell.
The Sins of Love.	Guilty as Hell.
The Age of Consent.	The Most Dangerous Game.
Disorderly Conduct.	

If any organization has one-half of 1 per cent moral or social conscience and even a casual interest in the welfare of the young, why does garbage like this cover the American screen day and night, year in and year out? There is obviously but one answer to this, namely, that the "greatest pandering corporation on earth" finds it highly profitable to mentally exploit the masses by appealing to their lowest instincts. M. WHEELER.

Berkeley, Calif.

Technocrats and Physiocrats

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your interesting articles on technocracy were much appreciated, and gave me my first intelligent notions as to what this brand new American doctrine consists of. As yet there is no apparent interest here in France in the subject. Little has appeared in the press even.

Is the small group of technocrats in the process of formulating something that will create a new order definitely for some time? Will their ideas prove as sound in practice as in theory? Or are they just a group of precursors to a still better social order and ideas than they can yet conceive? I believe that the first two questions can be answered in the negative and the last in the affirmative. Past experience proves this, and while a parallel between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries cannot very well be drawn, certain facts surrounding the French physiocrats of the former century are perhaps worth noting in connection with the present-day technocrats.

Like the technocrats, they were a small group of learned men. At their head was François Quesnay, the founder. Their system of political and economic doctrines was based on the idea of the supremacy of the natural order of things. They looked upon the powers of nature as the source of public wealth and national prosperity and the sole proper source of public revenue. The need, they felt, was to govern without interfering with the natural laws that affect the relations and processes of society and industry. Their famous motto was *"Laissez faire, laissez passer."* Agriculture came first and was all important with them. Landowners were next and industry third, as they believed this last could not be classed as productive, but merely as a profit-making enterprise. Free competition, they esteemed, was vital, as it was the only fair way a just price could be established, and was more advantageous to all concerned and suppressed usury. Liberty of work was also stressed by them because the individual could best perform a task if left more to himself.

For twenty years their pamphlets were steadily published, and for a time their ideas created a veritable furore in Europe, even though railed at by Voltaire and others. Statesmen, kings, princes and ambassadors sought their advice, among these being the Grand Duke of Tuscany Leopold, Emperor Joseph II of Austria, Catherine the Great of Russia, King Stanislas of Poland, King Gustaf III of Sweden and others. The Margrave of Baden even tried to apply their theories to his states.

But an event occurred shortly after the founding of their school which completely upset all their findings, and that was the advent of Adam Smith, who frankly branded them as merely an agricultural system. What Smith's ideas did for the world we all know. The economists of today are his direct descendants. His broad ideas and sound vision laid the foundation of many of the economic and political ideas still in vogue now.

Will another Adam Smith now arise and upset technocracy? NORTON WEBB.

Paris, France.

About Engines and 'Live Steam'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Word a Day column of January 5, Mrs. G. H. makes inquiry regarding the term, "live steam." This means steam which is in direct contact with the boiler, the pipes being open from the boiler through to the cylinder of the engine. In Stephenson's old D-valve engine, the cylinder takes live steam during the entire stroke of the piston. Years ago an engineer, Mr. Wright, constructed an engine with an automatic cutoff for Mr. Corliss of Providence, R. I.

These engines were manufactured and sold for many years as the Corliss expansive engines. These engines took live steam, that is, steam with boiler pressure back of it, till the cylinder was one-third or one-fourth full, when the cutoff took place, after which the steam worked by expansion the remainder of the stroke—hence the name, "expansive" engine.

This was done to save coal. If an engine exhausts into the atmosphere it is called a high-pressure engine and is working against approximately fifteen pounds atmospheric pressure. As one cubic inch of water makes nearly a cubic foot of steam at atmospheric pressure, if this steam can be condensed by cooling, it produces instantly a partial vacuum, removing atmospheric pressure, which adds something less than fifteen pounds to the effective pressure of the engine. An engine which exhausts into a vacuum is a low-pressure, or condensing, engine.

Locomotives still use Stephenson's old wasteful D-valve for good reason, that is, to give the engine full maximum power even to the end of the stroke. Some engines have extra cylinders for further expansion, as in the compound engines. A. W. W.

Lowell, Mass.

Letters to Congressmen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this critical period, there is probably no more urgent duty facing the good citizen than that of notifying his Congressmen in Washington of his wishes regarding the vital problems now confronting our Government. There is a general opinion that the congressional representatives are indifferent to letters from the people; on the contrary, every letter is not only read, but given careful consideration, and usually answered immediately.

One of our New Orleans papers, the Tribune, carries a daily column from Washington; in it lately was an item telling how a certain Congressman had determined to vote for the beer bill. But the very day it came up he received in the morning's mail four letters from drys, urging him to vote against it. He changed his mind, and did so. Dear reader, wouldn't you be glad if one of those letters had been from you?

Are you troubled about the problems our beloved country faces? Be assured if you will do your part and notify your congressmen of your reasoned wishes in regard to these problems, and urge them to vote accordingly, the load in your own heart will be considerably lightened.

New Orleans, La. SYLVIA F. METCALF.

Pear Shipment From Hood River

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor some time ago you stated that the first shipment of refrigerated pears to go from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast was Washington pears from the Wenatchee district.

As a matter of fact, the Apple Growers' Association of Hood River, Ore., chartered the steamship Carrillo, and every box of pears on that steamer came from Hood River, Ore.

Will you please make this correction in a succeeding issue? VICTOR C. FOLLENIUS, General Manager, Hood River, Ore., Apple Growers' Association.